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From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *March* 31.

[NUMBER II.]

Mr. COLLINS,

I Concluded my laſt eſſay with declaring my intention *to point out, on a future opportunity, the cauſes of our national evils, and the remedies for their cure.*—I confeſs it is much eaſier to diſcover the ſymptoms of a diſorder than its cauſes. However an attempt to cure diſeaſes by only attempting to check or remove ſymptoms, without knowing or endeavouring to remove the cauſes, is the buſineſs of empiricks and quacks, not phyſicians.—If I ſhould be ſo happy as to diſcover the true ones of our national evils, I expect to meet with oppoſition and enemies: For ſuch diſeaſes are ſeldom or never cured, without cauſing pain and diſtreſs in the affected members, which will always exert themſelves to avoid it, and render ſuch attempts abortive. However, as my ſincere intention is to ſerve my country, I ſhall at all times gratefully receive inſtruction, and the diſcovery of any of my errors tendered to me with candor, and totally diſregard and deſpiſe the rancour and abuſe of any who may appear to be actuated from principles of irreligion and love to private and ſelf intereſt.—I thus beg the impartial attention of my fellow citizens to what I ſhall endeavour to offer with candor on this ſubject.

1. It appears to me highly probable *that the ungrateful conduct of this nation towards God, our kind benefactor and juſt arbiter of the univerſe, is to be ranked among the chief cauſes of our preſent diſtreſſes.* That God, in the courſe of his providence, is wont to chaſtiſe and puniſh nations he has particularly favoured, for their profane and abominable ingratitude, is evident from the whole of divine revelation. After the leader of Iſrael had prophetically denounced a mixture of national calamities on that people, he declares, *All theſe curſes ſhall come upon thee, and ſhall purſue thee, and overtake thee, till thou be deſtroyed, becauſe thou hearkeneſt not to the voice of the Lord thy God, to keep his commandments and his ſtatutes, which he commanded thee.** Compare with this what happened to this nation not long after their poſſeſſion of that land of liberty and plenty. † If government by miſrule from ignorance, imprudence or villainy, become the immediate cauſes of a nation's diſtreſs, yet a holy God permits it, and in juſtice directs it, for a puniſhment to the guilty nation. Thus the Sovereign of the world threatens, *and I will give children to be their Princes, and babes ſhall rule over them, and the people ſhall be oppreſſed, every one by another, and every one by his neighbour.* ‡ Ancient and modern hiſtory, both profane and divine, bear teſtimony to this truth.—It has been frequently aſſerted in our public prints, that it was evident God gave the government of Great-Britain up to fooliſh counſels, in order to puniſh the nation for their ſins. The events have hitherto proved it. Before I proceed to ſhow that our ſins are ſuch as require national chaſtiſement and puniſhment, I beg leave to obſerve, that in the beſt of nations there are always ſome abandonedly wicked; and in the worſt of nations ſome morally good. That in the moſt abandonedly wicked nations, all the individuals are not guilty of the ſame vices, nor in the ſame degree, but ſome of one ſort and ſome of another, and ſo in conjunction make out and aggravate the whole.—That a nation is denominated vicious or virtuous, according as the one or the other of thoſe oppoſite characters become public and honourable in the opinion of the prevailing party. I fear the vicious will overbalance the morally virtuous in our community, and that our ſins are of ſuch an aggravated nature, being committed againſt light and mercies, as require ſeverer calamities than we have as yet experienced. My reaſons for this fearful apprehenſion I ſhall attempt to give with candor, and without exaggeration and agreeable to truth, as far as my knowledge of men and manners in our community extends.

1. *The leading principle of vice is libertiniſm*, i. e. *a maintaining by words or actions, that the laws of religion ought to have no reſtraint upon men.* Principles as deſtructive to civil ſociety as diſhonourable to the Supreme Being. Theſe are the principles ſo much in vogue and practice among thoſe who aſſume the character, air and deportment of gentlemen among us.—To our ſhame it muſt be confeſſed that there are men among the honourable members of the auguſt council of this empire, who are too well known to make ridicule of all religion and every thing ſacred, and yet are entruſted with the management of the important affairs of the conteſt, which is committed to God for a deciſion. It however affords ſatisfaction to the virtuous among us, to ſee by ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs, that men of ſuch an abandoned character have as yet not the majority in that houſe.—In one of theſe reſolves it was warmly recommended to the different Legiſlatures to paſs laws for the effectual curbing of vice. The good people of this State have long complained that the laws under the former government were inſufficient for that purpoſe, and I hoped that our new Legiſlators would have amended them, eſpecially when I ſaw it ſo warmly recommended by Congreſs; but when I reviewed the titles of the laws they paſſed, I found, to my ſurpriſe, this was neglected. If this neglect has proceeded from a diſregard and indifference reſpecting theſe matters, it is too evident a proof that ſome of the leading members are too much tainted with theſe pernicious principles.—I have a true regard for the gentlemen of our army, as far as their bravery in the defence of our country demands it. But I am ſorry to have ſo much reaſon to believe that a great part of them are intirely ſwayed by ſuch Epicurean principles. I am induced to believe this from their public conduct. The laſt thankſgiving day, proclaimed by Congreſs (under whoſe immediate authority they act) was almoſt wholly diſregarded by that part which is quartered in Somerſet. His Excellency the Commander in Chief was then at Philadelphia. Add to this their frequent balls, at a time when ſo many of our fellow-citizens groan under the frowns of heaven: Their drinking to exceſs, their heaven provoking cuſtom of profane curling and ſwearing, their ſhocking profanation of God's holy day, and an intire diſregard of all public worſhip due to our Creator; their neglect of the laws of Congreſs for reſtraining vice in the army. All which affords too much ground for ſuch ſuſpicion. Chaplains in our army, who eat their country's bread and draw their pay for doing no other duty than reading ſervice to their brigades leſs than half a dozen of times in a twelvemonth, are probably actuated by no better principle. If we view the gentlemen and ladies engaged in the affairs of private life, they will exhibit to us a ſtill more deplorable ſcene of vanity and debauchery, ſhewn in their balls, aſſemblies, extravagant dreſs and unaccountable faſhions, their unreſtrained profanation of the Sabbath, by purſuing their vanities or ſecular affairs. The whole of their luxury and diſſipation, joined with that intire diſregard of the inſtituted worſhip of God and all ſacred things, ſtrongly evinces that the maxims of Epicurus, *eat, drink and divert yourſelves, for after death there is no pleaſure*, has much greater influence on ſuch diſſipated minds than thoſe of the holy religion of Jeſus Chriſt.—What adds to the awful guilt of thoſe of ſuperior rank in a nation, is the *powerful influence* the conduct of ſuch have upon the morals of the reſt of the community.

2. Though it muſt be ſuppoſed that the generality of inferior rank in our different States, of whatever chriſtian denomination they be, ſtill believe that the laws of religion ought to influence our actions, *yet the deſtructive examples before recited, the many temptations of the preſent day, and the prevailing corruptions of human nature, have carried, like a mighty torrent, the multitude down the ſtream of vice, even againſt the dictates and checks of their own conſciences.* This is at leaſt evident, that the general neglect of divine truths and the public ordinances of God, the profanation of the Lord's day, even by numbers who profeſs to believe the divine command for the ſanctification of it; the horrible practice of profane curſing and ſwearing, drunkenneſs, and all exceſs of riot, have made ſuch advances of late, as threaten the deſtruction of the riſing generation, by thus burſting aſunder the laws of religion and ſociety.

3. *The culpable neglect of civil Magiſtrates in the execution of our laws againſt open profanity and vice, though I mention in the laſt place, is by no means one of the leaſt of our national ſins.* The civil ſword is entruſted to them to check vice and puniſh wickedneſs. *For he is the miniſter of God to thee for good, but if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the ſword in vain.* This is the language of a writer whoſe authority and veracity our magiſtrates will not preſume to diſpute.—Though I confeſs with pleaſure that the Attorney General and Grand Juries of our courts have in a late inſtance exerted themſelves for puniſhing gameſters at horſe-racing, I muſt however acknowledge I know of no other inſtance of any civil magiſtrates fining or any ways puniſhing for profane ſwearing, curſing, ſabbath-breaking, gaming, or any public vice puniſhable by the laws of the land, ever ſince our glorious revolution has happened; though theſe vices have never been more public and daring among us than ſince that time. What many of ſuch officres do with their conſciences I know not. I ſuppoſe they generally excuſe themſelves becauſe no complaints are lodged with them. But who in the whole community are under ſuch ſolemn obligations to inform as theſe gentlemen are? Why do they want to be informed of what their eyes behold and their ears hear? If they want information, why do they not ſend for evidences and examine them reſpecting credible reports of vices puniſhable by law, having been perpetrated in their reſpective diſtricts? Such conduct would ſoon put a ſtop to public vice. Why then is it not done? Becauſe many Magiſtrates dread more the frowns of man, of abandoned man, than of a holy and a juſt God, to whom they are held reſponſible for the neglect of duty, and the injury therefrom accruing to ſociety. It is deſcriptive of the diſtracted ſtate of Iſrael, where a ſacred hiſtorian ſays—*In thoſe days there was no king in Iſrael, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes.* There is no ſin more provoking to God, and deſtructive to ſociety, than that thoſe to whom Providence has committed the civil ſword refuſe to uſe it for the end it was given, and by their ſinful neglect rather encourage the vices intended to be thereby prevented than check them.

The foregoing hints exhibit to us, my fellow-citizens, an awful but a true portrait of the moral character of this diſtreſſed country. Can the honeſt perſon, when he ſeriouſly reflects upon it, wonder that our empire labours under a complication of diſorders? How can thoſe who really believe the exiſtence of a God and the government of the world by his providence, expect that he will paſs by thoſe deſtructive and God-provoking vices, in a people which make profeſſion of chriſtianity, which he has conſtantly puniſhed, even in Pagan nations? We are certainly a people laid under many obligations of gratitude to God, to them I may ſay in the language of Moſes, *Do ye thus requite the Lord, O! fooliſh people and unwiſe!* What will be the iſſue of a perſeverance in ſuch conduct? *If God be againſt us who ſhall be for us? Shall there be an evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it?* Ought not every true friend to his country to exert himſelf, in order to remove this chief cauſe of our national calamities? I know addreſſes of a ſerious nature generally afford matter for ridicule to libertines and atheiſts. My proper buſineſs here is not to attempt a confutation of their principles; I only call their attention to what they muſt acknowledge to be a truth atteſted by the hiſtory of all ages, namely, that luxury and all manner of public vice have at all times proved the procuring cauſes, or at leaſt the forerunners of national calamities; and therefore I would conjure them, for the welfare of themſelves and fellow citizens, to reform, at leaſt in their moral conduct, in order to remedy our preſent calamities and avoid greater. Thoſe who are as yet not proof againſt the precepts of the goſpel, I would addreſs in the words of a prophet, to his *wicked* and *luxurious ſovereign. Wherefore, O! king, let my counſel be acceptable unto thee, and break off thy ſins by righteouſneſs, and thine iniquities by ſhewing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquility.* Let ſuch as are led captive by their corruptions, and the power of their vices, ſeriouſly reflect upon their paſt conduct, compare it with the precepts of the holy goſpel, and maturely judge for themſelves. Does your profanity and vice afford you any real profit, advantage or true and laſting pleaſure? Is there a God? Is there a final judgment and a future ſtate of puniſhments and rewards to be expected? Are you reſponſible to the ſupreme Judge for all your moral actions? I appeal to your conſciences for anſwers to ſuch important queries. Conſider yourſelves as members of civil ſociety, and I venture to aſſert, if you are tories, you have Balaam's diſpoſition, you would readily have curſed our Iſrael, you have done your endeavour to injure it, is it a wonder that ſuch would do their utmoſt to lay offences in our way, and bring the indignation of God upon us? knowing that would be worſe than all the power and force of our enemies. Such will ſooner or later get a Balaam's reward. But you who eſteem yourſelves friends to your country, can you perſevere in a conduct ſo evidently calculated for its deſtruction? You have reaſons to be convinced that our ſins have done us more hurt than our inveterate enemies. And will you go on to ruin your country, and bring yourſelves and fellow-citizens in ſtill greater diſtreſs? Have you a ſpark of love left for your bleeding country, forſake the evil of your ways, and turn to that God who has juſtly ſmitten us, and in wrath has often remembered mercy, and ſtill ſhows, by his providence, that he waits not for our deſtruction, but for our repentance, in order that he might ſave and deliver us in a way honourable to himſelf—Let me beſeech our civil Magiſtrates to reflect upon the truſt committed to them, *fear not men, but him who is able to deſtroy ſoul and body in hell.* Exert your power to ſave your bleeding country. I am confident you can do more for the preſervation and advantage of it, by exerciſing the powers in your hands for the curbing of vice, than numerous armies in the field. I hope the Legiſlature will give you all the aſſiſtance in their power by enacting or amending laws ſufficient for the purpoſe.—Were we once a reformed people, I am confident we would ſoon be a happy people, enjoying peace, liberty and plenty.

In my next, Mr. Collins, I purpoſe, if life and health permits, to ſhew the more immediate cauſes of our calamities to be diſcovered in the civil miſconduct of our citizens and rulers.

I ſubſcribe myſelf, Sir, your friend,
And the Public's well-wiſher,
A TRUE PATRIOT.

* *Deut.* xxiv. 45. † *The book of Judges.* ‡ *Iſa.* iii. 4, 5.

Philad. 4th Month 5, 1779.

A Larger QUANTITY of BARK than uſual wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia, and its Suburbs. ‡

Waterford Townſhip, Weſt New-Jerſey, April 2, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH MATLOCK, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for payment, to HANNAH MATLOCK, Adminiſtratrix, or to

RICHARD COLLINGS, Adminiſtrator.

Kiſhacoquilles, Big Valley, Armagh Townſhip, Cumberland County, March 13, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ALEXANDER, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to come and pay off their reſpective debts, on or before the firſt day of July next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, and they will be paid by JAMES REED, and JOHN FLEMING, Executors. ¶

March 27, 1779.

WHEREAS there hath been a report brought up againſt the ſubſcriber, living in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, by ſome ill-deſigning perſons, that I had taken half a buſhel of coarſe ſalt out of the houſe of Yoſt Ebert, inn-keeper, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, about two years ago, which ſalt belonged to Mary Ruth; and whereas I know myſelf clear of ſaid crime, and I have an inſtrument of writing from ſaid Mary Ruth, which contradicts ſaid report, and another writing from ſaid Yoſt Ebert, declaring that I was not the man that got the ſalt out of his houſe; I therefore call upon any perſon or perſons who have propagated ſaid report, or that may hereafter endeavour to do it, to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves. ‖ HENRY HUBER, ſenior.

An ACT *for the Regulation of the Markets in the City of* Philadelphia, *and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the foreſtalling and regrating of Proviſions in and near the City of *Philadelphia* has produced great Inconveniences, and, if not reſtrained, is likely to bring great Diſtreſs upon the Inhabitants of ſaid City and its vicinity. For Remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame,* That, from and after the Publication of this Act, if any Perſon ſhall buy, or cauſe to be bought, any Proviſions or Victuals whatſoever, for the Food of Man, coming by Land or by Water towards the Market of the ſaid City, or ſhall make any Bargain, Contract or Promiſe, for the having or buying the ſame, or any Part thereof, ſo coming as aforeſaid, before the ſaid Proviſions or Victuals ſhall be in the ſaid Market, ready to be ſold, or ſhall make any Motion by Word, Letter, Meſſage or otherwiſe, to any Perſon, for the enhancing of the Price or dearer ſelling of any Thing above mentioned, or ſhall diſſuade or labour any Perſon coming to ſaid Market to abſtain or forbear to bring Proviſions or Victuals to the ſaid Market, every ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall be deemed a Foreſtaller, and proceeded againſt as ſuch in the Court of Quarter Seſſions of the City of *Philadelphia*, or of the County wherein the Offence ſhall be committed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall within the Market of the ſaid City, or elſewhere within four Miles of the County Court-houſe in the ſaid City, regrate, obtain, or get into his or her Hands or Poſſeſſion, any Proviſions or Victuals, and do ſell the ſame again within the ſame Market, or elſewhere within the Circuit of four Miles round the ſaid Court-houſe as aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon ſhall be deemed and proceeded againſt as aforeſaid as a Regrater.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any Inn-keeper or other Victualler buying in the ſaid Market, to ſell the ſame within his own Dwelling to his Gueſts; nor to any Butcher acting in his proper Myſtery and Craft, and not foreſtalling or regrating; nor to any Huckſter or Retailer buying Proviſions or Victuals in the ſaid Market, and not elſewhere, after ten o' Clock in the Forenoon and not earlier, in order that the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, needing Food for the Uſe of themſelves and their Families, may be firſt ſupplied.

Provided alſo, That this Act ſhall not extend to Wines, Oyls, Sugars, nor other imported Victuals, Salt and Fiſh only excepted; and that no Perſon within the Compaſs of four Miles as aforeſaid, who ſhall buy any Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Heifers, Calves, Swine, Sheep, Lambs, Goats or Kids living, and ſhall ſell the ſame again alive or dead, after having fed them for five Weeks on his own Land or in his own Poſſeſſion, ſhall be within the Meaning of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall be guilty of any of the ſaid Offences, he or ſhe ſhall for the firſt Offence be impriſoned two Months, and forfeit the Value of the Goods by him or her ſo foreſtalled or regrated as aforeſaid; for the ſecond Offence the ſaid Offender ſhall be impriſoned for half of a Year, and forfeit double the Value of the Goods by him or her foreſtalled or regrated as aforeſaid, and for the third Offence, ſuch Offender ſhall be ſet in the Pillory, forfeit all his Goods, and be impriſoned at the Diſcretion of the Court; and the ſaid Forfeitures ſhall be diſtributed, one Half to the Uſe of the State, and the other Half to the Perſon who ſhall proſecute within two Months after the Offence ſhall be committed.

And whereas the Practice of buying and ſelling the Neceſſaries of Life and other Commodities with hard Money, or Specie, is one of the Means of depreciating the Continental Bills of Credit:

Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the Paſſing of this Act, no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within this Commonwealth, ſhall buy or ſell, or offer to buy or ſell, any of the Neceſſaries of Life or other Commodities with or for hard Money; and if any Perſon ſhall be convicted of buying or ſelling, or offering to buy or ſell, any Merchandize, Commodities, or any of the Neceſſaries of Life, or renting of Houſes or Lands for hard Money, contrary to this Act, he or ſhe ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay, for the Uſe of this State, *Fifty Pounds*, and the Value of the Things ſo bought or ſold, or offered to be bought or ſold, or the Amount of the Rent aſked or demanded for ſuch Houſe or Lands.

And whereas there have been great Abuſes committed in the Aſſize and Weight of all Sorts of Bread, made for and expoſed to Sale in the City of *Philadelphia*.

Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any three of the Juſtices of the Peace in and for the City of *Philadelphia*, or any of the Counties within this State, and they are hereby impowered and required, as often as there ſhall be Occaſion, to ſet, aſcertain and appoint the Aſſize and Weight of all Sorts of Bread, which ſhall be made for Sale, ſold or expoſed to Sale, within the ſaid City and Liberties, or any County of this State, and the Price to be paid for the ſame, as fully, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as the Mayor or Recorder, and any two of the Aldermen of the ſaid City, ought or could have done by the Laws of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, in Force on the 14th Day of *May*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſix.

JOHN BAYARD, SPEAKER.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the 5th Day of April, 1779.

JOHN MORRIS, jun. Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following piece in your next, or at leaſt before the Faſt Day, if you have time and room, and you will oblige (if not the critics) all the ſober and religious of all denominations, as well as your conſtant reader, I. C.

De rebus eternis per terram vox ſonat!

WE are again called, by a very ſerious and ſolemn proclamation of the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, to the duty of Faſting and Prayer, on a ſet day throughout all theſe United States, that with *one voice* and *one heart* we cry to God, through Jeſus Chriſt, that the evils we ſo juſtly deſerve at his hand for our ſo great neglect of his heavenly Majeſty may not fall upon us, and the preſent calamities we are groaning under may be happily removed, &c. &c. It is evident there are ſeveral ideas ſuggeſted in this proclamation, which cannot fail to make the mind of the judicious reader ſerious, if he has any claim to the chriſtian character. It will make infidelity bluſh, to deny the ſpecial interpoſition of the divine Arm, in a variety of inſtances, in favour of theſe United States. Who but that *Almighty Being*, who knows things future as well as paſt and preſent, and hath the hearts of all men in his hand, and turns them as the rivers of waters are turned, could have united this North-American continent, and could have inſpired the people with ſuch a ſpirit as has effected all theſe aſtoniſhing atchievements already paſt, which give us not only being, but dignity and importance in the eye of the whole European world, together with the whole Eaſtern continent.

Is there no debt of gratitude then due to ſuch a Benefactor, for ſuch diſtinguiſhing favours? will our congregating that day, to confeſs and aſk pardon for our enormous crimes, and ſupplicate for new favour, and when the public ſervices are ended return, like the ox to his fother, or the ſow to her wallowing in the mire of every evil practice, forbidden in both the tables of the moral law, as is the predominant practice of the preſent day, diſcharge that duty? This would be to inſult Heaven's clemency, and provoke Jehovah to be our enemy! I admit that the righteouſneſs and equity of the cauſe we are contending for will conſolate the heart of every devout whig, who may meet in public worſhip that day: God knows that the blood ſhed in this unnatural war lies not at the door of theſe United States—we did every thing we could do, conſiſtent with our duty to God, ourſelves and poſterity, to prevent ſhedding blood. But ſtill it muſt be remembered, that the bare righteouſneſs and goodneſs of a cauſe will not vindicate impious, unjuſt, wicked ſubſequent actions. The wicked muſt forſake their ways of profane ſwearing, lying, ſtealing, &c. and unrighteous perſons their deep thoughts of hidden arts of regrating, foreſtalling, and enhancing the neceſſaries of life; and let ſuch return to the Lord by a ſincere reformation, and he will have mercy on us, to our God, and he will abundantly pardon us. Does not the New Teſtament aſſure us, "that repentance towards God, and faith towards our "Lord Jeſus Chriſt," are the main ſprings of the Chriſtian religion; and that where theſe doctrines take proper hold of mens hearts, they are mortified to this world, have their affections ſet on heavenly things, and love one another. And by their fruits ye ſhall know them.

How much the reverſe of this is to be ſeen this day in the moſt of places in America; and among thoſe too who call themſelves whigs! What evil genius is permitted to poiſon the ſpirits of the moſt of the people of this continent at this day! How few attend public ordinances to what might attend! How are places of public diverſions or entertainments crowded! What pride, malevolence, wrath, diſſimulation, evil ſpeaking, with many more diabolical paſſions, now rage like the peſtilence in the land! O ye heroes of America, was it to obtain an unlimited reſtraint to ſuch licentiouſneſs that ye drew your ſwords, and ruſhed to victory with ſuch military proweſs! Conſider what return this is to gracious Heaven for innumerable mercies already received? Or have we bid farewell to common ſenſe itſelf, as well as the character under that name, that we are willing to ſacrifice all that is precious in the judgment of God, angels, and all good men, only to have it in our power to gratify a few moments of the moſt precarious pleaſures of ſenſe; or at beſt to hoard up a heap of yellow duſt, which muſt be conſumed by, or fly before the ſtorm of the great laſt day, like ſo much chaff? All Heaven forbid it!

A moment's ſerious reflection will convince any one that the Great God has, for purpoſes beſt known to himſelf, juſt now put it in the power of more people united in America to do more ſingular ſervices for the divine glory, and the good of poſterity, than ever ſo many people had before, ſince the beginning of the chriſtian æra. Now on this great continent true liberty, civil and ſacred, may be eſtabliſhed; and as we are united in politics, ſo we might in religious ſentiments. We are ſurely agreed in the two eſſential points, *Repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jeſus Chriſt*, and we may exerciſe forbearance in leſſer matters, and thus bring our holy religion back to its primitive glory, when we were called *Chriſtians firſt at Antioch*. Satan's dominion is not promoted by any thing, more than by chriſtians jars and jangles among themſelves about things not eſſential to the being of true religion. This idea makes all hell tremble to the centre. Hence it is that Satan is ſuch an avowed advocate for tyrants, becauſe by law they take from the people the right of free-thinking; and is ſuch an enemy to liberty. He is an old politician; his chief hopes are founded on the ſucceſs of his temptations to turn us out of the happy road of the Divine protection, and then we become an eaſy prey to all our enemies: But while God is for us, Satan knows we are more than a match for him and all his emiſſaries.

O that God would raiſe up, and ſend on the American ſtage, ſome Addiſon, Tillotſon or Whitefield; or rather, ſome one in the ſpirit and power of an Elijah, to turn the hearts of the children to the fathers, and the diſobedient to the righteouſneſs of the juſt, and thus prepare us a people for the Lord our God.

God is immutably the ſame in all ages, and creatures are but creatures ſtill.—Help, Lord, one of the moſt unworthy of thy creatures to ſpeak a word in ſeaſon to this land. O my dear fellow-whigs of America, do you not ſee the urgent call for a thorough reformation in heart and life? Souls are as precious, hearts as deceitful, the devil as crafty, heaven as glorious, hell as awful, death as certain, eternity as long as ever! Would you wiſh to be inſtruments employed by heaven in the nobleſt atchievements in this ſtate of trial;—to ſee Satan fall as lightning from heaven,—and the Meſſiah's kingdom riſe on its ruins in this weſtern world;—to ſee a day of goſpel-light and liberty beaming warmly on millions unborn, as the fruits of our preſent treaſures and blood—then, O then! let a thorough reformation take place. Our God is delighted to ſee us croud his Sanctuaries, and ſupplicate his divine Majeſty for the ſaving influences of his bleſſed ſpirit to be diſtilled on our new American world, that we may be happy. Let us pay all due honours to whom honours belong, and owe no man any thing but to love one another;—and let a ſincere reformation take place. Let this begin with the fountain, the Congreſs, and let it diffuſe through all bodies of men, civil, military, ſacred, political and eccleſiaſtical; and as ſure as there is a God in heaven, ſo ſure this land will be happy; otherwiſe, who can bear to ſee the evil that is coming on us as a people.

Cheſter County, April 3, 1779.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the Firſt of May,

THE HOUSE in which the Subſcriber now lives, on the north Side of Walnut-ſtreet, near the River.

April 6, 1779. SAMUEL MEREDITH.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A LARGE Frame HOUSE and KITCHEN, in Water-ſtreet, between Lombard-ſtreet and South-ſtreet, formerly belonging to THOMAS CLIFFEN, Sadler. Enquire of

April 6. 1779. JAMES HOOD, Cooper.

To be SOLD for Caſh,

Of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing in the whole about one thouſand acres, ſituate in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county. The land lies on both ſides M'Michael's Creek, and adjoining Jacob Strowd, and at a ſmall diſtance from his mill. There are upwards of one hundred acres of land cleared. It is well timbered, and a conſiderable quantity of good meadow may be made on each plantation. The above lands are in the midſt of a very fine ſettlement, and the farthest part thereof not more than five miles from Nicholas Dupui, Eſq; at Delaware River. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, at the Town of Northampton, commonly called Allen-Town, or of BENJAMIN TOMKINS, near the Wind Gap, or of THOMAS M'CARTY, near Brinker's mill.

ROBERT LEVERS.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 5, 1779.

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, ſale to begin at eleven o'clock,

ALL the Real Eſtate of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, ſituate in Northampton county, within three miles of Eaſton, on the Buſh-kill Creek (a beautiful and never-failing ſtream, abounding with a variety of fiſh) about eighty acres of the land are cleared, the remainder remarkably well timbered, and the whole in quality exceedingly good; there are on the premiſes, a log houſe, barn, ſtable, &c.

One Tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following TRACTS, viz.

One Tract of three hundred and ninety-one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan falls into it.

One ditto of ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſhkimanatus old town towards Chartrees old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſiutate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERELL, Executors.

Potts-Grove, April 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon or perſons, in the night of the ſecond ult. broke open and entered the houſe the ſubſcriber lives in, and took out two large pewter diſhes, and one middle ſized ditto, one large pewter baſon, one ſmaller ditto, and ſeven pewter plates, the plates marked S. M. I do hereby offer the above reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any perſon that will give information, ſo that I may get the ſaid goods again, and have the thief or thieves brought to proper punihment, or Forty Dollars for the goods only.

SAMUEL M'CLINTUCK.

Douglas Townſhip, Berks County, April 1, 1779.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, named *John Henry Steinſeifer*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown ſtraight hair, long viſage, dark complexion, ſpeaks very little Engliſh: Had on and took with him, one new and one old hat, two country linen ſhirts, four jackets, two aſh coloured, one with ſleeves, and lined with home made linſey, and metal buttons, and one blue German ditto, blue flaxen trowſers, two pair of black and white woollen ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes, one with nails in them, no buckles. He alſo took with him a half ſtocked gun, with a blue barrel and London lock, a ſermon book, a blue and white pillow-caſe to carry his clothes in. Whoever ſecures ſaid Runaway, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

YOST SEESSEE.

Abington, April 1, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, Two young MARES, natural trotters, the one a brown, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, her knee on the near ſide larger than the other, and has had the ſweny on the off ſhoulder, that cauſed the fleſh to periſh and is not quite well, and ſhe is lame a little, branded under her mane with I. K. as it is thought: The other is a ſorrel, with a blaze in her face, near 14 hands high, three years old this ſpring, not docked, it is thought ſhe is branded with I. K. under her mane. Whoever ſecures the thief and mares, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the mares returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each. ISAAC KNIGHT.

CHARLESTOWN, February 25.

Extract of a letter from camp near Adam's ferry, Feb. 20.

"The Upper Ninety six regiment, under Col. Pickins, conſiſting of about 400, have acquired great reputation and honour, having on the 14th inſt. defeated in Georgia between Carr's and Philip's fort, a large body of the diſaffected, from 6 to 800; killed Colonel Boyd and Major Moore their leaders, above 20 privates, wounded many, taken 22 priſoners, and retaken 26 of our people they were carrying along with them. This fortunate event promiſes to put an end to toryiſm, and prevent any further internal commotions.

"General Aſhe's diviſion will be croſſed Savannah this evening, and Gen. Williamſon's follows to-morrow, with the waggons, &c. to proceed in the rear of the enemy, who from authentic accounts are retreated below Bryar creek.—We will ſoon have ſuch a force as will oblige the enemy to quit the State of Georgia;—Col. Hammond ſurprized a poſt of the enemy near Bryar creek, took 4 officers, and 21 privates priſoners."

We have received the following authentic intelligence from camp at Boggy gut, viz. "That two priſoners on the 27th at night made their eſcape from the enemy, who report that in the action of the 26th, the enemy had 7 men killed and 15 wounded; that Colonels Brown and Thomas were among the latter; Col. Brown having received a muſket ball through the arm and another in the ſide, which ſhattered one of his ribs, and Col. Thomas had his upper lip ſhot away.

On Saturday morning laſt, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in an empty dwelling houſe on Trott's point, belonging to William Tweed, which, notwithſtanding all the aſſiſtance that could be given to prevent its progreſs, in a ſhort time conſumed that and ſeven other dwelling houſes, with all their out-buildings. It is beyond a doubt from many concurring circumſtances, that from this, as well as from the other fires which have lately happened, and likewiſe from ſeveral other attempts that have ſince been made, that there are ſecret enemies lurking amongſt us, who will, it is much to be feared, reduce the remainder of Charleſtown to aſhes, if the care and vigilance of the inhabitants do not timeouſly prevent it.

March 3. Col. Campbell's expedition from Savannah to Auguſta, with the Highlanders and Col. Brown's rangers, has proved as unfortunate as Major Gardiner's to Port Royal; to eſcape a *Burgoynade* he made a very ſudden and precipitate retreat down the country, leaving us in poſſeſſion of all the back counties of Georgia, and his friends the tories to fall a ſacrifice, a whole regiment whereof, which had with great art and ſecrecy been three years inliſting, have already been defeated, and upwards of 150 of them made priſoners.

BOSTON, *March* 18.

The poſt from Providence brings an account that Capt. Hinman went lately in a veſſel to Gardiner's Iſland, where he landed ſome men, and brought off three tories, lately from New-York, who inform that General Campbell was lately defeated in Georgia; that ſome of the officers who had ſerved under him there were returned to New-York, and particularly that a body of negroes, armed by him, to the amount of 1800, had been attacked by a party of Gen. Lincoln's forces, and entirely routed; and that 1400 of his black corps were killed and taken.

A gentleman of character from Plymouth informs, that a veſſel had arrived there in 10 days from North-Carolina, and brought advice that there had been a battle between the Britiſh and American forces not far from Beauford, in which the former were obliged to give way with conſiderable loſs; and that General Lincoln had made a large detachment under General Aſh, who had got round in the enemy's rear, ſo that Campbell, with the remainder of his army, could neither advance nor retreat with ſafety; and that it was generally believed there, that unleſs he ſhould be ſoon ſtrongly reinforced, he would ſhare the fate of Burgoyne.

The officers of General Campbell, reported to have come back to New-York, it is not improbable were ſent by him to repreſent the diſagreeable ſtate of his army, and to ſolicit a reinforcement from General Clinton.

Notwithſtanding the little value ſome among us have affected to place upon paper money, and the ſcoffs of our enemies upon this head, it may be relied on, that gentlemen abroad, and ſome in Jamaica, who have had effects here to a large amount, have ordered the proceeds to be veſted in Continental notes. The ſame has taken place at the ſouthward; and there is the beſt ground to expect that inveſtments of this kind from abroad will rapidly increaſe.

If thoſe who conduct the affairs of the United States act with wiſdom and firmneſs at this critical period, which we have no reaſon to doubt, we may ſoon be repaid for all our expence and ſufferings in eſtabliſhing our independence: As our trade will be courted by all the world, and not only wealth, but the moſt uſeful inhabitants, may ſoon flow to us from all quarters.

It is ſaid to come from undoubted authority, that the Court of London, through the medium of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, has offered to Congreſs to acknowledge the independence of America; though we cannot learn that theſe offers contain any thing agreeable reſpecting Canada, Nova-Scotia, or the Fiſhery. The laſt of which is known to be the ſtaple of the Eaſtern States.

We have authentic accounts, that Holland ſtands ready to enter into a treaty of commerce with the States of America, upon terms that will not infringe her engagements with Britain: That the King of the two Sicilies opens his ports to the American trade: That Britain can get no troops from Ruſſia; and is puzzled to form an alliance in Europe, that will make her reſpectable.

It is conjectured that the Court of London has, for particular reaſons, choſen to ſend propoſals of accommodation through the Spaniſh Ambaſſador immediately to Congreſs, rather than through the channel of the Court of France, and the American Miniſters there.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

By letters from St. Euſtatia we learn, that on the 2d of March, the Hibernia, of 14 guns, but had only 8 mounted, Captain Collins, from this port for Teneriffe, was attacked by a Britiſh ſloop of war, of 14 guns and 80 men, who, after running alongſide of him, and keeping up the action for four hours and an half, thought it moſt prudent to ſheer off—he attempted at one time to board Captain Collins, but found him too well prepared with cloſe quarters. In the action Captain Collins had almoſt all his running rigging ſhot away, one man killed, his third mate, gunner and ſeveral others wounded. He afterwards arrived ſafe at St. Euſtatia, having ſprung a leak ſoon after he left our Capes, which obliged him to alter his voyage.

The Captains Deane and Taylor, from this Port, are arrived at St. Euſtatia.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, March 12, 1779.

"A reinforcement of four ſhips of the line, with a few ſoldiers, lately arrived at Martinico, and a very capital fleet is momently expected, under convoy of eight ſail of the line, which will again give the French a ſuperiority."

Extract of a letter from Edenton, North-Carolina, March 19, 1779.

"The circumſtance of the Britiſh troops landing in Georgia, and ſending 2500 men from this State to the aſſiſtance of that State and South Carolina, induced the diſaffected people in the weſtern parts of our State to aſſemble in arms; their intention was to join the Britiſh troops, and I believe a conſiderable number who went off without arms and in a private manner did actually join them. Others more hardy collected themſelves together to the amount of 700, in order to march in a body; they were met with by about 500 militia haſtily collected, who attacked them, and it is ſaid killed and took priſoners about 200, and diſperſed the others.

"The Britiſh troops had penetrated up the country as far as Auguſta, in Georgia, but not finding ſo many of their friends to join them as they expected, they made a precipitate retreat down to the town of Savannah, leaving their friends the tories, and their ſick, to ſhift for themſelves. By the laſt accounts our army had croſſed the river, and were in full march after them.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of Pennſylvania, Monday, April* 5, 1779.

On motion, Reſolved, That the attention and care of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in detecting public abuſes, are highly acceptable to this Houſe, and that they will ſupport them in the due diſcharge of ſo neceſſary a duty.

Reſolved, That the Executive Powers of Government have been adminiſtered to the entire ſatisfaction of this Houſe, and the general content of the good people of this State; and that this Houſe chearfully give this teſtimony of their approbation to his Excellency the Preſident, and the other Members of the Council, as an earneſt of their reſolution to ſupport them in a continuance of the faithful and honourable diſcharge of their duty, and a mark of their perfect confidence and regard.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, jun. Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, April* 6, 1779.

Ordered, That on Monday next, this Council will proceed to nominate and appoint the officers of marines on board the ſhip General Green, and that notice thereof be given in the public papers, in order that officers who chuſe to tender their ſervice on this occaſion may have an opportunity to do ſo.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

TREASURY OFFICE, *Philadelphia, April* 3, 1779.

Ordered, That all perſons who have been entruſted with public money before the 25th day of March laſt (and who are not accountable to the Auditors of the Army, or the Commiſſioners of Accounts at Albany) immediately tranſmit their Accounts to the Auditor General for ſettlement, on failure whereof they will be proſecuted without further notice. *By order of the Board of Treaſury,*
JOHN NICHOLSON, Clerk.

The ſeveral Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this notice, and continue it in their papers ſix weeks.

TREASURY OFFICE, *April* 5, 1779.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices, Treaſurers appointed to receive Continental taxes, and others, authorized by Congreſs to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, be reſpectively directed to ſend to the Treaſurer of Loans as ſoon as may be after the firſt of June next, ſuch of the ſaid bills as they may poſſeſs, under the care of ſome continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be ſent to the Treaſurer of Loans by the ſaid officer, and another by ſome other conveyance.

"State of day of 177
"RECEIVED of of
"in the State aforeſaid, caſes (or packages) marked and ſaid to contain
"dollars, in bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, which I promiſe to deliver to Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, Treaſurer of Loans, at Philadelphia, having ſigned triplicate receipts.
Signed " officer of the guard."

That ſuch caſes or packages be not received by the Treaſurer of Loans, unleſs accompanied with particular invoices, ſpecifying the numbers of the bundles in each caſe or package, and the contents of each bundle.

That one of the ſaid receipts be endorſed by the Treaſurer of Loans, on his receiving the caſes and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his diſcharge. *By order of the Board,*
JOHN NICHOLSON, Clerk.

P. S. The printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above three weeks ſucceſſively.

March 31, 1779.

THIS day the Vice-Preſidents of the Philoſophical Society waited on his Excellency Joſeph Reed, Eſq; Preſident of this ſtate, and informed him, that agreeable to their Conſtitution, they were directed to requeſt the favour of his patronage, and that he would honour their meetings with his attendance as often as it may be convenient, in order to aſſiſt and encourage their endeavours to promote the different branches of uſeful knowledge.—His Excellency received them politely, accepted their invitation, and favoured them with the following anſwer:

Gentlemen,

I am very ſenſible of the honour done me on this occaſion by the Philoſophical Society; and as the cultivation of learning, ſcience, and the liberal arts, equally tend to the reputation and happineſs of a people, I ſhall rejoice to ſee your virtuous and honourable views meet with deſerved ſucceſs and encouragement.

And allow me to add, that in whatever ſtation I am, I ſhall think it an honour to be ranked among the number of your Members.

WANTED immediately, as a Clerk to a Compting-Houſe in this City, a Perſon thoroughly verſed in Accounts, that writes a tolerable Hand, and can be well recommended: The higheſt Salary will be given. Apply to the PRINTERS. An Apprentice is alſo wanted, of a reputable Family and good Morals; no Fee will be required. †

This Day is Publiſhed, and to be Sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Market-Street,*
The UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,
For *March*, 1779.

By his Excellency the PRESIDENT, *and* COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is juſt cauſe to believe that our cruel and inveterate enemies, deſpairing of the conqueſt of *America* by open and manly force, are about to adopt the mean and ſavage policy of diſtreſs and depredation. And as a vigorous, firm and united reſiſtance can alone (under Providence) enable us to diſappoint and defeat their barbarous deſign, WE do hereby moſt earneſtly exhort the good people of this State to prepare themſelves for ſuch events. And we do particularly enjoin and require the General Officers, Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenats, Field and other Officers of Militia, diligently to exert themſelves in arraying, training and diſciplining the Militia of the State, as by law directed: Enforcing the ſaid law againſt all delinquents, and encouraging and animating, by their preſence and example, thoſe brave and faithful ſubjects who chearfully ſtand forth in defence of the liberties of their country. We do alſo exhort and enjoin all Officers, both civil and military, to make diligent ſearch after the public arms and accoutrements which have been diſperſed and loſt through the country—and to recommend and endeavour to have all the fire arms in their reſpective diſtricts and counties put in the beſt repair, ſo as to be ready on the ſhorteſt notice. And as the deſigns of the enemy, ſo far as they may regard this State, muſt in their immediate effect (unleſs fruſtrated) deſolate thoſe parts expoſed to the ſea on one ſide, and the frontiers on the other, We do, in a ſpecial manner, recommend to the good people there reſiding, the moſt particular attention to the ſeveral meaſures herein expreſſed—not doubting but thoſe who are leſs expoſed will pay all due regard to the alarming intentions of the enemy, and ſtand ready to ſupport their friends and brethren if neceſſary. And we do alſo, in a very eſpecial manner, recommend a ſpirit of union, harmony and mutual affection, as the moſt effectual weapon of defence—laying aſide all animoſities, diſſentions and uncharitableneſs, and then we need not doubt but (with the bleſſing of God) we may, as we have heretofore done, repel our invaders with ſhame, diſgrace and diſappointment, and in a ſhort time enjoy the bleſſings of peace on free and honourable terms.

Given, by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident, and the Great Seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this ſecond day of* April, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine,*

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

STRAYED away from the Old Ferry, on Sunday, the 4th inſtant, a red and white COW, of a middling ſize, white face, and her hind feet all white; ſhe is with calf but gives milk, 'tis remarkable ſhe has but three teats to milk, the other is ſmall like a fifth teat in ſome cows. Whoever will inform the owner where ſhe is ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home TEN; and if any perſon is found ſecreting her (which is too much the caſe in and about this city) they may depend on being proſecuted as far as the law will permit.
WILLIAM MILNOR.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he can, and has for ſeveral years paſt, infallibly cured the BITE of a MAD DOG, as numbers of people in this and the neighbouring provinces can teſtify. My anceſtors, for upwards of 150 years, did ſucceſsfully practice the ſame cure in Old England, when the ableſt phyſicians there, after trying their utmoſt ſkill, have failed therein. Thoſe who are ſo unhappy as to meet with ſuch a fatal diſaſter may find an eaſy and effectual cure, by applying to me, in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. DANIEL GOODMAN.

Reading, March 29, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, the 21ſt inſtant, a horrid robbery was committed at the houſe of John Heckler, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, by three perſons, one of whom is ſince taken and confined; and whereas one THOMAS CARSON, (alias BROWN) an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a brown complexion, ſmiling countenance, and ſandy hair, with a brown ſurtout and buckſkin breeches on, and one GEORGE GARDNER (alias MILLER) ſuppoſed to be a native of Scotland, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a ruddy countenance, black hair, and much pitted with the ſmall pox, had on a blue coat edged with red, a white cloth jacket, blue breeches, and fantailed hat, are ſuſpected to have been concerned in the ſaid robbery. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid *Thomas Carſan, or George Gardiner*, or any other perſon or perſons concerned in the ſaid robbery, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars* each, beſides reaſonable charges, to be paid on conviction.

¶ 1w. HENRY HAFFA, Sheriff.

REGULUS,

WILL COVER at the Plantation where the Subſcriber now lives, within four Miles of Glouceſter, and five of Cooper's Ferry, at Forty Dollars the Seaſon, and One for the Groom, Twenty five the ſingle Leap, and Eighty to inſure a Foal. REGULUS is a good Bay, full fifteen and a half Hands high, one white foot; got by Old Figure; is now riſing five Years old, and allowed by competent Judges to be the fineſt of his Blood in this or any of the adjacent States.

JOHN RISPHAM.

*** Good Paſture provided for Mares that are ſent from a Diſtance, at Four Dollars per Week. ¶

UNION

Is in excellent Order, and WILL COVER MARES this Seaſon, at the Stables of the Subſcriber, in Hopewell Townſhip, Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, for 12 Dollars the ſingle Leap, 25 Dollars the Seaſon, or Forty Dollars to inſure a Foal.

UNION is a Three quarter Blood, riſing 4 Years old this Graſs, better than 15 Hands high, long bodied, round and neatly made, and is allowed by Judges to move as well and gay as any Horſe of his Blood on the Continent.

PASTURE provided for Mares which come any conſiderable Diſtance, and good Care taken of them, by

April 6, 1779. ‖ 6w. NATHAN SHEPHERD.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;
By the Dozen, Hundred, Five Hundred, or Thousand, in snug Binding, are now ready for SALE,
At BELL's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

JUST PRINTED, and to be *SOLD* by the Hundred, Dozen, or single, by
STYNER AND CIST,
At the North-east Corner of Race and Second-streets,
The newest AMERICAN PRIMER.
Also, The New-England PRIMER enlarged.

NAVY-BOARD, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1779.

ALL persons having demands against this Board are desired to bring in their accounts; and all those to whom the Board hath advanced money, for public uses, are hereby called upon to tender an account of the expenditure (with proper vouchers) without delay.

The Honourable Marine Committee of Congress having ordered this Board to settle their accounts as soon as possible, induces the above notice, to which it is expected due attention will be paid by all concerned.

JOHN WHARTON, JAMES READ, } Commissioners.

‖4w.

15th February, 1779.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Honourable the House of Assembly having appointed us to settle the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety of this State—We do hereby give NOTICE to all those "*who have* "*been entrusted with public money, or who have demands* "*upon the late Committee or Council of Safety, or are* "*otherwise interested in the said accounts unsettled*," to attend at our office in Front-street, a few doors below Walnut-street, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and three and six in the afternoon.—As there is a necessity that these accounts be speedily adjusted, in order to enable the State to settle with the Honourable the Continental Congress, it is therefore expected that all those who are comprehended in the above notice do render in their accounts, and settle the same on or before the first of April next, or they may expect to be called on as the law directs.

JOHN NIXON,
JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJAMIN FULLER.

PARCHMENT
MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Kingsess, Philadelphia county, the 12th Mo. 24th, 1778, a red hipshotten COW, about eight years old, forward with calf. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN HUNT, jun.

Chester, February 26 1779.

CAME to the Stable of the Subscriber, the first of this Month, a Bay MARE, about 14 Hands high, and 12 or 14 Years old. The Owner paying Charges, and proving Property, may have her again, by applying to

¶ WILLIAM KERLIN.

March 18, 1779.

THERE is to be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Hanover township, a valuable TRACT of LAND, in Paxton township, Lancaster county, containing 283 acres and the allowance; late the property of Col. Robert Elder; there are on the premises a good square log dwelling-house, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, a large double barn, a stone spring-house, a quantity of good meadow, the whole of the clear land under good fence; the title indisputable. Also another TRACT of WOODLAND, containing above 200 acres, adjoining the said premises, the Blue Mountain, and land of John Garber, on Susquehanna River. Any person inclining to purchase the same, is desired to apply to HUGH MONTGOMERY, living nigh the premises, who will shew the lines and bounds thereof; terms of sale will be made known by

† JOHN DUNCAN.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing 15 acres and two-thirds, situated on Still-pond Creek, Kent county, Maryland, whereon is an elegant brick house, 40 feet in length, and 27 in width, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with an eight foot passage, and compleat cellar under the whole, a part of which is made use of as a kitchen; also a granary, 40 feet in length and 20 feet wide, capable of containing 15000 bushels of grain, situated on the Creek, where a shallop may receive a load in a few hours, that will contain six or seven hundred bushels of grain; there is likewise a smoke-house, stable, with a good paled garden; this stand is most pleasantly situated, in a healthy part of the country, about 8 miles from Chester-town, and in a good neighbourhood for selling of goods and purchasing grain; the improvements almost new; this stand is well calculated for a merchant, and is supposed to be very little inferior to any place in the county. If the above house is not sold in six weeks from this date, it will be rented for a term of years. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

March 23, 1779. † ISAAC CANNELL.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1779.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable of Christian Riffets, Tavern-keeper, at the upper end of Second-street, the following described HORSES, viz.

A bay Stallion, 4 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, is scarcely broke, but trots and canters, and carries his head lofty.

A bay Mare, 5 years old, shod all round, paces, has two galled spots, one on each side.

A white Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, trots, paces and canters, his mane to the near side, has a black cloud on the near side of his face, his shoes taken off yesterday.

A brown Horse, 14 hands and an half high, has a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, galled on the withers each side, trots, paces, and canters.

A bay Mare, 4 years old, has one white foot, shod before, and is very lively under the saddle.

Also stolen, a British light-horseman's Saddle, high behind and before, with holsters, and a blue oil-cloth saddle cloth with a yellow border, marked L. H.

Whoever secures the above Horses, or any of them, and delivers them to Mr. RIFFETS, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward for each, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Thief and any one of the Horses. †

A few COPIES of the following, being the newest Publication from England, may be had at ROBERT BELL's Book-store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

THE PUPIL OF PLEASURE, in a SERIES of LETTERS, exhibiting the Adventures of a Man of Birth, Rank, Figure, Fortune, and Character, ardent in the Pursuit of Pleasure, much delighted *with*, attracted *by*, and formed upon the *Chesterfieldean System*. Two Volumes complete in One.
BY COURTNEY MELMOTH.

*** *This modern historical Work is peculiarly necessary for all those Ladies and Gentlemen, who either have read, or intend to read Lord* Chesterfield's *Letters.*

N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnson's, Entick's, Ashe's, Schrevelius's Hedericus's, Ainsworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Classics, whether in Greek or Latin, may also be had at said Bell's Book-store---Also Holy Bibles of various Kinds. Likewise Dilworth's Spelling Books by the Dozen, Hundred or Thousand.

††† FRENCH and ENGLISH GRAMMARS, FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, with great Variety of Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentalists, may also be had at said Bell's Book-store, in Third-street. ¶

To COVER, the ensuing Season,
At the Subscribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE
ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. *Arabian* was got by that famous stallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own sister to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*.

Wildair was got by *Old Cade*, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet son of the Duke of *Devonshire's Flying Childers*. This horse, the sire of *Arabian*, was a few years past purchased of *James Delancey*, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to *England* at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be provided for mares that are brought any distance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

JOHN DEAN, BOOKBINDER,
Again carries on his Business, in the Corner House, in Lætitia-Court and Black-Horse-Alley.

AS he had the pleasure to please such Ladies and Gentlemen as formerly employed him in the various branches of the French, Italian, and English methods of Binding and Gilding; likewise account books ruled and bound in vellum, parchment, and leather, respectfully solicits their former favours. Such Ladies and Gentlemen as please to favour him with their commands, he hopes will not think their work the worse, if done by one that served America under his Excellency General Washington, in the most hazardous part of the war, in 1776 and 1777.

N. B. As he means at present to be unincumbered with any other business than Bookbinding alone, such as employ him may expect to have their work done with the greatest neatness and dispatch.

Said DEAN wants an APPRENTICE. As the Bookbinding business promises as fair for a genteel livelihood as any other trade in this state, such parent who is willing to bind a son may expect to have him taught his trade in REALITY.

Also two JOURNEYMEN will meet with generous wages and constant employmen. ¶

STOLEN, on the 26th of February last, at night, out of the subscriber's stable, in Middletown, Chester county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but most natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly shod before, has some white hairs in his forehead, and a white saddle mark on the off side, his mane and tail both black, has a disorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
A COUNTRY SEAT, *five miles from this city, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on a road leading from thence to Germantown:*

THE situation is high and healthy, and has a very extensive prospect: It contains thirty acres, near half of which is woodland, has a commodious house erected thereon, almost new, with a large kitchen garden well fenced, good stables and chair-house, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit, about 4 acres.

If not sold, it will be lett to a tenant with a small family, who understands gardening and fruit trees. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, March 3. 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Tannenberger*, late of this city, Baker, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that the same may be adjusted, in four weeks from this date.

JOHN PETERS, CONRAD GERHART, Executors.

*** A few Hundred Pounds to be lett on good security.

P. S. Was left at the said dwelling-house, An Eight-day CLOCK, without a case; whoever has lost the same, by applying as above, proving property, may have it again. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT two thousand five hundred acres of good LAND, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the east branch of Susquehanna, 13 miles above the town of Sunbury. The two emissions called out of circulation will be taken in payment. The whole will be sold together, or in tracts of about three hundred acres. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, Feb. 25.

WHEREAS my Wife CHRISTIANA hath so far forgot all duty and shame, that notwithstanding the tendereſt treatment and admonition, she left my house with the intention not to live with me, it appearing by her behaviour and declaration that she follows one Ludwig Erb, who inveigled her to that step. This is to warn every person not to trust or lend any money or other thing whatsoever to my said wife Christiana, as I am determined not to pay any thing on her account from the above date. MICHAEL CLASS. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BEVAN RAKESTRAW, late of Hickory-town, in Plymouth township, deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, living at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Philadelphia; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted and paid by SUSANNAH RAKESTRAW, Administratrix. †

TO BE LETT,
A LARGE Stone House, Stables, &c. suitable for a Tavern, known by the Name of the Jolly Post, near Frankford. Enquire of JOSEPH THORNHILL, at the Place. ¶

Just opened, and to be sold by
JOHN YOUNG, junior,
In Market-street, Philadelphia,

A VERY elegant collection of new and London edition BOOKS, by the most approved Authors, in History, Law, Physic and Divinity.

Chester-Town, Kent county, Maryland, Feb. 26.
SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday the 18th instant, a mulatto slave named JEM, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has short black hair, and is nearly the colour of an Indian; he has been used to going about the bay in the subscriber's vessel for these three years past, and will probably endeavour to get employ on board some vessel. Had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, oznaburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes and stockings, a small round hat, bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and secures said mulatto in any goal on this continent, or delivers him to James Claypole in Chester-Town, Maryland, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

‖4w. THOMAS KEMP.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Somerset county, State of New-Jersey, the 21st of February last, by a certain HENRY RUSH, a woman's GOLD WATCH, gold faced, chased case, representing Pompey's head shewn to Cæsar, maker's name supposed to be *Wilsman*, London; a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, white buttons flowered, lined in the back with white durant, the skirts and fore parts with red shalloon; a white serge vest and breeches, the vest lined with white fustian, the breeches not lined; a full welted hunting saddle not half worn, the tree has been broken, and is mended by a piece of iron clenched on the inside, blue long ells saddle-cloth, lined with tow linen, with a strip of white cloth sewed round near the edge, and a bridle, the reins tied to the bit. The said fellow deserted from Captain Van Hair's troop of light horse, has strait dark brown hair, a scar on one side of his face, and speaks the English and German language very well. Whoever secures said fellow in any of the States goals, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and for the watch the other *Hundred*. March 3.

¶ JOHN I. SCHENK.

Abington, Philadelphia County, Third-Month 5, 1779.
SIXTEEN DOLLARS (SILVER MONEY) REWARD.

RUN away, yesterday evening, from the subscribers, two *German* servant lads, the one named *Matthias Wexell*, near 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well set, brown curly hair, tied when he went away; had on a coat and jacket, lately turned, of a light drab colour, and also a dark coloured cloth jacket, a pair of new buckskin breeches, purple coloured; blue yarn ribbed stockings, and a pair of double-soled shoes with silver buckles, a raccoon hat, almost new; took with him two new brown shirts, and the pattern of a shirt of fine white linen, two silk handkerchiefs, and sundry other articles. The other named *Jacob Henney*, about the same height, near 18 years old, very much pock-marked, and a remarkable scar on one side of his face; had with him a cloth coat, and a new cloth jacket, new buckskin breeches, a felt hat, an old shirt, yarn stockings, double-soled shoes, and a pair of striped trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their said masters may have them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HALLOWELL, and

¶ RYNEAR HALLOWELL.

*** We suspect that they will be endeavouring for New-York.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION of limestone LAND, containing 125 acres, situate in Upper-Merion township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; there are on the premises a good new barn and stables, a bearing orchard of good fruit, seven acres of meadow, part watered and the remainder rich low bottom, one half or better cleared; there is several limestone quarries now open on the premises, which makes lime of a good quality. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the Gulf Mill.

¶ ISAAC MATSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP, four years old, built of red cedar and live oak, 45 tons burthen or thereabouts, with a good main-sail, fore-sail, jibb, flying-jibb, square-sail and top-sail, and standing and running rigging; she has two carriage guns, and four swivels. For terms apply to Major JOHN COOK, or AARON BUCK, at Tom's River, Monmouth county, in the State of New-Jersey.

N. B. Twenty-five barrels of PITCH may be had at the same Place. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Derry township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 4th of February last, Eight Silver Table-Spoons, stamped on the handle C. HALL, marked W. W. M, and a flower on the back of the bowl. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the Spoons, shall be paid the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the Spoons only, by WILLIAM WHITE.

N. B. All Silversmiths, or others, are desired to stop the thief and spoons, if offered for sale. *March* 10, 1779. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, on the 3d of March instant, two stray HORSES; one black, about 14 ½ hands high, 14 years old, shod all round, has had a very sore back, but grown over with white hair, is a little sore yet; the other a black, ten years old, shod all round, has a ring round his off hind foot, and has a sore back; the said horses both pace and trot, neither of them has any brand or mark. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be sold for the charges. *March* 10, 1779. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

Marcus-Hook, February 1, 1779.
THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, a lusty stout Negroe man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a short homespun grey coloured jacket, lined with the same, a French camblet jacket, lined with the same, with short skirts, an old pair of superfine cloth breeches, with silk knee-bands, yarn stockings, old shoes oznabrug shirt, and old hat; the lower part of one of his ears has been bit off by fighting with another Negroe some years ago; he formerly belonged to Mr. James James, of Wood's-Town, in West New-Jersey; he is apt to get drunk, and when so he will laugh and behave a little silly when spoken to. Whoever will secure said Negroe in any gaol in the United States, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FLOWER.

N. B. He has been at sea several times. All masters of vessels are forwarned not to take him off at their peril. ¶

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APRIL, 1779. THE NUMB. 2548.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1779.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *April 7.*

[NUMBER III.]

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my laſt eſſay I endeavoured to ſhow the chief meritorious cauſe of our preſent calamities. I now purpoſe an attempt to inveſtigate the immediate efficient cauſes of them. Here I beg to be indulged with that liberty and freedom of diſquiſition which every freeborn American has a right to enjoy.

2. The ſecond or efficient cauſe then of our preſent diſtreſſes, I do not believe ſo much to be the war carried on againſt us by a relentleſs and ſavage enemy, which we have fought with unparalleled ſucceſs, and broke their main force; but humbly conceive it to be *bad principles and practice in many of our citizens, and miſrule in our civil ſuperiors.*—In order to make this aſſertion evident, I muſt premiſe one or two obſervations. I obſerve then,

1. *That a circulating medium for commerce and trade is neceſſary for the eaſe and convenience of civil ſociety.* This medium is called money. Mankind almoſt generally has fixed upon gold and ſilver as ſuch, becauſe it is ſcarce and rare, and has ſomething brilliant in its appearance. Becauſe there is not a ſufficiency of this to anſwer every purpoſe in commerce and trade (and if there was it would loſe its value, and the end intended thereby) to make up this inconvenience, bonds, bills, notes, &c. have been invented and uſed. Now all theſe are not real property, nor abſolutely neceſſary to our ſubſiſtence, individually nor in ſociety; for none of them can either feed or clothe us. And as every individual in ſociety cannot raiſe what is neceſſary, the bartering of the produce of one's labour for that of another is become expedient; but as ſociety and this kind of commerce encreaſed, bartering became inconvenient, and ſo was the medium of money introduced, in order to remedy that inconvenience. Hence is evident that money is, by common conſent, a kind of bill or note. For example, one perſon has more of one commodity than he needs, he gets money for it, which intitles to get other property which ſuits him, to an equal amount of what he ſold. Hence alſo is evident, that it makes no material difference whether money is of gold, ſilver, iron or paper, provided it will anſwer the purpoſes of trade and commerce. That of the Spartans was iron. Among us it has moſtly been paper for a long time paſt, and has anſwered all the neceſſary purpoſes which gold and ſilver does in other nations.

2. I obſerve alſo, that it is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of the community, that this circulating medium ſhould have a certain determinate value ſtamped upon it, and that ſecured to the poſſeſſors by ſome ſanction, in order to anſwer the purpoſes thereby intended. For if the nominal value of money is the half leſs to-day than it was a few weeks or months ago, and probably will ſink one half more in a few to come, it is as evidently deſtructive to trade and commerce, and ſo to civil ſociety, as the other is beneficial. This nominal value muſt be eſtimated, not by its bulk, for the ſame bulk or weight of gold will purchaſe much more real property than that of ſilver; nor by what is inſcribed on the bill, for if the bill aſſerts that the bearer ſhall be intitled to receive Eight Dollars, and he cannot get one for it, nor the amount of one in real property, then the true value of that bill is not one Spaniſh milled dollar. I confeſs it is difficult exactly to make out the value of this nominal property. A more particular diſcuſſion of this ſubject would lead me farther than I am at preſent diſpoſed to go. I muſt however here obſerve, that I cannot agree with ſuch as make *land or houſes the only true barometer by which we ſhould meaſure the value of our money.* Let ſuch only conſider that theſe are mortgaged for the ſinking of the whole ſum, and are immoveable property, and not ſuch matter of trade. Are theſe ſold, it muſt be under theſe incumbrances, and the apprehenſion of the future appreciation of the money or depreciation of the lands, which is the ſame; and that is the reaſon land ſells at preſent ſo much under its true value, compared with other things. As the money is only nominal property, I apprehend its real value is beſt meaſured by its own ſpecific difference, comparing it with what it would purchaſe before depreciated, and in all probability will, when reduced to its former ſtandard: It is certainly worth leſs the preſent difference, from whatever cauſes this may ariſe.

3. I obſerve that all money depreciates or appreciates in proportion to the quantities to be exchanged, ſo if gold and ſilver exceeds the bounds of a neceſſary medium. This was the caſe in Solomon's time. Or if real property becomes ſcarce, and there is not a ſufficiency to anſwer the circulating medium. There are inſtances of ſcarcity that has depreciated gold and ſilver as much as our currency is at this time.—It is univerſally acknowledged that our *paper currency is much depreciated*, at a medium to twenty for one at the leaſt. The cauſes are reduced by a Gentleman in the Pennſylvania Packet of February 16, to three heads. 1. *A ſcarcity of many articles.* 2. *A monopoly of many articles.* 3. *A want of confidence in the credit of the money.*—He ſuppoſes the depreciation which naturally flows from the ſuperabundant quantity of our money to be four to one. Add the ſcarcity of articles, which operates in the ſame way as a ſurplus of money, to the former, and then it is probably five or ſix for one.—Now it appears evident that all what our money has depreciated below that, has ariſen from the *bad principles and practice of many of ourcitizens.*

It appears to me undeniable, that the depreciation of our paper currency (our only medium for trade) is the ſole efficient cauſe of our preſent calamities. And, according to the cannon or maxim, cauſa cauſæ eſt cauſa cauſatis, the authors of this depreciation are the authors of our calamities.—Before I proceed to offer my thoughts on the remedies for this evil, I will endeavour to diſcover the authors of this depreciation in their reſpective advances, in order that their country may the better know how to truſt and treat them in future; and then briefly hint the natural tendency of this cauſe to produce all the evils we groan under.

Among theſe depreciators are to be ranked ſuch as, from a ſuſpicion of the credit of the money they were obliged to take, offered much more of it for real value than it was worth, that they might have this property ſecured, let the ſcale turn either way. Such plainly ſhewed that their principle was to ſecure their intereſt at the riſk of the community. Others knew that this money was the ſinews of our war, and therefore ſtopped at no prices, but made ſuch monſtrous offers for articles of ſale, as has often ſhocked even the venders. This they did with a view entirely to deſtroy both the value and credit of it. We need not aſk from what principle ſuch ſuicides and abandoned traitors to their country acted. Next were many of the gentlemen merchants, who begun under the non-importation agreement, according to which they were bound not to take advantage of the ſcarcity of foreign produce, by raiſing their profits of ſale on them. Theſe, in order to elude the vigilance of the ſeveral committees, have been known to make the ſame property paſs through a circle of ſales, each receiving the uſual profit without ever moving it; others moving it at conſiderable expence, on pretended ſale, to a diſtant merchant, and directly back to the owner. All this with expreſs view to raiſe the price. To this has ſucceeded the general monopoly and extortion to an unheard of degree. Let ſuch mens actions interpret their examples. King Solomon pronounced their doom—*he that with-holdeth corn, the people ſhall curſe him.* The prices of foreign produce having by theſe means riſen to a monſtrous height, the farmer and mechanick were of courſe led to raiſe the price of their labours in ſelf-defence. Tories amongſt them were loath to part with their real property for Continental money, and a few others acted from a principle of extortion. But for the moſt part thoſe prices have thus riſen from foreſtallers and commiſſaries offering higher prices than ever the farmer would have thought to aſk. Thus I venture to aſſert that the farmers and mechanicks have acted the moſt upright, ſincere and perſevering part in this conteſt, of any claſs of our citizens; and I aver that the ſafety of our liberty and political happineſs, under God, chiefly depends upon them.—Among all the harpies which have preyed upon our vitals, none have been worſe than Quarter-maſters, Commiſſaries, and the whole hoſt of their deputies. They having their certain per cent. for all the public money paſſing through their hands, it became their private intereſt to enhance the prices of their reſpective purchaſes. And this card they ſeem to have played to their advantage and the Public's ruin, without controul. I hope the time is not far diſtant that their injured country will make the guilty among them meet with their juſt deſerts.—By theſe ſeveral ſteps the prices of things have riſen, or our money is got ſo unnaturally depreciated; and from thence appears which ſort of men our citizens have to conſider as the principal authors of it.

Before I diſmiſs this ſubject I cannot avoid hinting the influence that miſrule in our civil ſuperiors has had upon this pernicious evil. Before I proceed I beg leave to declare, that what I am about to offer does not proceed from any perſonal malice, envy or grudge againſt any of my ſuperiors, for which I have not the leaſt cauſe; nor from a diſreſpect to them. I conſcientiouſly believe lawful civil power to be *the Miniſter of God unto us for good*, and ſuch I truly eſteem thoſe entruſted with the government of this new empire, ſince the glorious revolution. I however eſteem them *fallible* men, and a *diſcovery of their errors, leſſons to them, and a ſpur to the community to guard againſt the abuſe of their power, and urge them to a proper diſcharge of their duty.*—The miſrule I chiefly have in view, I humbly conceive to conſiſt in the following particulars.

1. As the origin of the depreciation is the ſurplus of our money, it is evident government ſhould have emitted no more than what was neceſſary for a circulating medium. The prodigious ſurplus gave an advantageous opportunity to monopolizers and foreſtallers to get great quantities of it in their hands, and uſe it to the vileſt of purpoſes.

2. The neglect of due attention to the civil or ſtaff department of the army. Their pay to be ſo much per cent. was a manifeſt inducement to the raiſing of prices, and wanton deſtruction of whatever they purchaſed, and a dilatory idleneſs in all that fell within that depertment. For whatever had a tendency to encreaſe the demands upon the public treaſury in this way, turned to their private emolument. Add to this the opportunities they have for embezzling the public money, in receiving immenſe quantitites of it, without being called to a ſettlement of their accounts at certain proper periods. Suppoſe there ſhould be now ſeventy or eighty millions of our public money diſburſed, which had as yet never been properly accounted for, how difficult will it be to make a true ſettlement of ſuch large, various and intricate accounts? beſides the danger of loſing millions in the hands of villains.

3. A third error is the method fallen upon to prevent the neceſſity of emitting more money for the exigencies of the war, by funding or taking money on loan. Here the remedy was worſe than the diſeaſe; becauſe it is calculated to take in a great quantity of depreciated money, and make the community liable to render it good to the particular proprietors, beſides a heavy load of yearly intereſt to be paid. The conſequence of which will be a pernicious national debt, and it has not after all anſwered the intended purpoſe. For though there was at that time a ſurplus of money, its depreciation has kept much more than pace with it, and therefore there was no more than a neceſſary medium for a kind of trade then and as yet carried on. It is not the quantity but the value which ſettles the ſufficiency for a medium. For if 30,000,000 of dollars at their former value was but ſufficient, then at the preſent depreciation we muſt have twenty times that ſum to make it equal to what is neceſſary. It is true that putting it in bank was not taking it out of circulation, but it was as true that moſt of thoſe who got it in their hands thought they could employ it more to their emolument, in the kind of trade carried on, than receiving ſix per cent. on loan. If my views of theſe matters are right, then our government has erred by doing what was wrong. I alſo humbly conceive they have erred, and greatly promoted the depreciation of our currency, by not doing what they ought to have done.

4. As ſoon as they had emitted money ſufficient for circulation, they ought immediately to have raiſed the ſum neceſſary for carrying on the war by tax. The public zeal and patriotiſm which at that time ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed Americans, would have induced them to pay thoſe taxes more cheerfully than they will now; and the ardour that forced heavy and juſt fines from tories for their refuſal of perſonal ſervice in the militia would have forced this from them. Thus would new emiſſions have been effectually prevented, and the money have a proper circulation, if frugally and prudently applied.

5. Government foreſaw, as they eaſily could, that our particular circumſtances would give ſingular advantages to monopolizers, foreſtallers and extortioners, and the train of evils they might bring upon the community, as they have done. To prevent which Congreſs recommended the paſſing regulation acts, the only effectual means of preventing it. Some States complied, others refuſed. If Congreſs has exerted all the powers they were poſſeſſed of to carry thoſe ſalutary reſolves into execution, the refuſing States muſt take all the national calamities which have thence enſued to their charge. Congreſs ought to have been convinced by that, that it was of a moſt dangerous tendency to lodge the power of making war in the Repreſentative Body of the United States, and ſtill leave it in the lawful power of the minority to ruin the whole while engaged in it, and to have induced them to remedy that evil in the confederation.

6. The laſt error I ſhall mention is the mode Congreſs has adopted and publiſhed, for ſinking our money and paying our national debt; an error which I conceive to be unjuſt in its nature, and highly injurious to the moſt numerous and virtuous part of our community. But as this is intended a remedy for the evils I have been endeavouring to inveſtigate the cauſes of, I ſhall defer it to a future eſſay, in which I intend a thorough examination of this matter, and to apprize my fellow-citizens of its moſt dangerous conſequences.

From what I have here offered, it becomes evident from what cauſes the depreciation and uncertainty of the value of our currency has chiefly ariſen: It requires no great penetration of thought to ſee that this is the ſole efficient cauſe of our preſent calamities and diſorders. Theſe are the plain and natural effects of this cauſe. View its effect upon public ſpirit and patriotiſm. The fluctuation of the value of money makes every kind of commerce and trade precarious, and as every individual is more or leſs intereſted in it, the innate principle of ſelf-preſervation prompts them to be continually on their guard. Thus the whole of that care and attention which was given to the public weal, is turned to private gain or ſelf-preſervation. View it with reſpect to the diviſion of property, we will find this the ſole cauſe, that hundreds of our moſt reſpectable citizens, widows and orphans, who had large or comfortable eſtates in money at the commencement of our troubles, are now not worth the twentieth part; whereas many of the vileſt among us have by the ſame means amaſſed immenſe eſtates.—With reſpect to ſocial virtues, it is evident what tendency it has on the one hand to put charity, honeſty, veracity and truth on the rack; and on the other to baniſh ſobriety and œconomy, and open the ſluices to luxury and diſſipation.

The cauſe of ſo many evils, fatal to ſociety, demands our ſerious attention and vigorous exertions to diſcover and apply the proper remedy, which may afford me the ſubject for another eſſay. I am, Sir,

Your's and the Public's ſincere Friend,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Philad. 4th Month 5, 1779.

A Larger QUANTITY of BARK than uſual wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia, and its Suburbs. ‡

PROTEST
Of the HOUSE *of* LORDS,
On refuſing the motion to expreſs the diſpleaſure of the Houſe at the Manifeſto publiſhed in America.

Die Lunæ, Dec. 7, 1778.

Moved,

THAT an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs to his Majeſty the diſpleaſure of this Houſe at a certain Manifeſto and Proclamation, dated the third day of October, 1778, and publiſhed in America under the hands and ſeals of the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and William Eden, Eſq; Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to the Colonies, and counterſigned by Adam Ferguſſon, Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſion; the ſaid Manifeſto containing a declaration of the following tenor:

"If there *be any perſons*, who, *diveſted of miſtaken* reſentments, and *uninfluenced by ſelfiſh intereſts*, really think *it is for the benefit* of the Colonies to ſeparate themſelves from Great-Britain, and that ſo ſeparated they will find a conſtitution more mild, more free, and better calculated for their proſperity, than that which they heretofore enjoyed, and which we are empowered and diſpoſed to renew and improve; with ſuch perſons we will not diſpute a poſition, which ſeems to be ſufficiently contradicted by the experience they have had. But we think it right to leave them fully aware of the *change* which the maintaining ſuch a poſition muſt make in the *whole* nature and future conduct of this war, more eſpecially when to this poſition is *added the pretended alliance with the Court of France.* The policy, as well as the benevolence of Great-Britain, have thus far checked the *extremes* of war, when they tended to diſtreſs a people ſtill conſidered as our fellow ſubjects, and *to deſolate a country* ſhortly to become again a ſource of mutual advantage; but when that country profeſſes the unnatural deſign, not only of eſtranging herſelf from us, but of mortgaging herſelf, and her reſources, to our enemies, the whole conteſt is changed, and the queſtion is, how far Great-Britain may, by every means in her power, deſtroy or render *uſeleſs* a connection contrived for her ruin, and for the aggrandizement of France. Under ſuch circumſtances, *the laws of ſelf-preſervation* muſt direct the conduct of Great-Britain; and if the Britiſh Colonies *are to become an acceſſion to France*, will direct her to render *that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible to her enemies.*"

To acquaint his Majeſty with the ſenſe of this Houſe, that the ſaid Commiſſioners had no authority whatſoever, under the Act of Parliament in virtue of which they were appointed by his Majeſty, to make the ſaid declaration; or to make any declaration to the ſame, or to the like purport; nor can this Houſe be eaſily brought to believe that the ſaid Commiſſioners derived any ſuch authority from his Majeſty's inſtrnctions.

Humbly to beſeech his Majeſty, that ſo much of the ſaid Manifeſto as contains the ſaid Declaration be forthwith publicly diſavowed by his Majeſty, as containing matter inconſiſtent with the humanity and generous courage, which at all times have diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh nation, ſubverſive of the maxims which have been eſtabliſhed among chriſtian and civilized communities, derogatory to the dignity of the Crown of this realm, tending to debaſe the ſpirit, and ſubvert the diſcipline of his Majeſty's armies, and to expoſe his Majeſty's innocent ſubjects, in all parts of his dominions, to cruel and ruinous retaliations.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon,

It was reſolved in the negative.

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Diſſentient,

1ſt. Becauſe the public law of nations, in affirmance of the dictates of nature, and the precepts of revealed religion, forbids us to reſort to the extremes of war upon our own opinion of their expediency, or in any caſe to carry on war for the purpoſe of deſolation. We know that the rights of war are odious, and inſtead of being extended upon looſe conſtructions and ſpeculations of danger, ought to be bound up and limited by all the reſtraints of the moſt rigorous conſtruction. We are ſhocked to ſee the firſt law of nature, ſelf-preſervation, perverted and abuſed into a principle deſtructive of all other laws; and a rule laid down, by which our own ſafety is rendered incompatible with the proſperity of mankind. Thoſe objects of war, which cannot be compaſſed by fair and honourable hoſtility, ought not to be compaſſed at all; an end that has no means, but ſuch as are unlawful, is an unlawful end. The Manifeſto expreſly founds the change it announces from a qualified and mitigated war, to a war of extremity and deſolation, on the certainty that the provinces muſt be independent, and muſt become an acceſſion to the ſtrength of an enemy. In the midſt of the calamities, by which our loſs of empire has been preceded and accompanied, in the midſt of our apprehenſions for the farther calamities which impend over us, it is a matter of freſh grief and accumulated ſhame to ſee, from a commiſſion under the Great Seal of this kingdom, a declaration for deſolating a vaſt continent, ſolely becauſe we had not the wiſdom to retain, or the power to ſubdue it.

2dly. Becauſe the avowal of a deliberate purpoſe of violating the law of nations, muſt give an alarm to every ſtate in Europe. All common-wealths have a concern in that law, and are its natural avengers. At this time, ſurrounded by enemies, and deſtitute of all allies, it is not neceſſary to ſharpen and embitter the hoſtility of declared foes, or to provoke the enmity of neutral ſtates. We truſt that, by the natural ſtrength of this kingdom, we are ſecured from a foreign conqueſt, but no nation is ſecured from the invaſion and incurſions of enemies. And it ſeems to us the height of frenzy, as well as wickedneſs, to expoſe this country to cruel depredations, and other outrages too ſhocking to mention (but which are all contained in the idea of the extremes of war and deſolation) by eſtabliſhing a falſe, ſhameful and pernicious maxim, that where we have no intereſt to preſerve, we are called upon by neceſſity to deſtroy. This kingdom has long enjoyed a profound internal peace, and has flouriſhed above all others in the arts and enjoyments of that happy ſtate. It has been the admiration of the world for its cultivation and its plenty, for the comforts of the poor, the ſplendor of the rich, and the content and proſperity of all. This ſituation of ſafety may be attributed to the greatneſs of our power. It is more becoming, and more true, that we ought to attribute that ſafety, and the power which procured it, to the antient juſtice, honour, humanity and generoſity of this kingdom, which brought down the bleſſing of Providence on a people who made their proſperity a benefit to the world, and intereſted all nations in their fortune, whoſe example of mildneſs and benignity at once humanized others, and rendered itſelf inviolable. In departing from thoſe ſolid principles, and vainly truſting to the frailty of human nature, and to the efficacy of arms, rendered impotent by their perverſion, we lay down principles, and furniſh examples of the moſt atrocious barbarity. We are to dread that all our power, peace and opulence ſhould vaniſh like a dream, and that the cruelties which we think ſafe to exerciſe, becauſe their immediate object is remote, may be brought to the coaſts, perhaps to the boſom of this kingdom.

3dly. Becauſe, if the explanation given in debate be expreſſive of the true ſenſe of the article in the Manifeſto, ſuch explanation ought to be made, and by as high authority as that under which the exceptionable article was originally publiſhed. The natural and obvious ſenſe indicates, that the extremes of war had *hitherto* been checked; that his Majeſty's Generals had *hitherto* forborne (upon the principles of benignity and policy) to deſolate the country; but that the whole nature and future conduct of the war muſt be changed, in order to render the American acceſſion of as little avail to France as poſſible. This, in our apprehenſions, conveys a menace of carrying the war to extremes, and to deſolation, or it means nothing. And as ſome ſpeeches in the Houſe (however palliated) and as ſome acts of ſingular cruelty, and perfectly conformable to the apparent ideas in the manifeſto, have lately been exerciſed, it becomes the more neceſſary, for the honour and ſafety of this nation, that this explanation ſhould be made. As it is refuſed, we have only to clear ourſelves to our conſciences, to our country, to our neighbours, and to every individual who may ſuffer in conſequence of this atrocious menace, of all part in the guilt, or in the evils that may become its puniſhment. And we chooſe to draw ourſelves out, and to diſtinguiſh ourſelves to poſterity, as not being the firſt to renew, to approve, or to tolerate the return of that ferocity and barbariſm in war, which a beneficent religion, enlightened manners, and true military honour, had for a long time baniſhed from the Chriſtian world.

Cambden,	*Rockingham,*
Abingdon,	*Tankerville,*
Fitzwilliam,	*Ponſonby,*
Forteſcue,	*Derby,*
Grafton,	*Manchester,*
Craven,	*Portland,*
J. St. Aſaph,	*Beaulieu,*
Richmond,	*Harcourt,*
Bolton,	*Effingham,*
Radnor,	*Wycombe,*
Egremont,	*Scarborough,*
Abergavenny,	*Cholmondeley,*
Coventry,	*Devonſhire,*
De Ferrars,	*Foley,*
Ferrers,	*Spencer.*
Stanhope.	

Paris, Dec. 2. M. de la Motte Piquet returned the 25th of November with ten ſhips which he has taken, one of which had an Engliſh regiment on board.

Breſt, Dec. 2. M. de la Touche Treville's ſquadron, compoſed of the Neptune, of 80 guns, and ſeven other ſhips of the line, with ſeven frigates, and forty or fifty merchant ſhips, ſailed from hence the day before yeſterday. The Actionnaire, of 64 guns (one of the above ſeven) was obliged to return, having loſt her anchors and cables. It is ſuppoſed they are intended for the Weſt-Indies, as Count Bouille has embarked on board one of them. The ſquadron intended for the Eaſt-Indies, under the Chev. de Ternay, among which are the Diadem, of 74, and the Rellechi, of 64 guns, are ſheathing, in order to prepare them for ſo long a voyage.

Toulon, Dec. 6. The Chevalier de Fabry, who has been indiſpoſed, is ſo far recovered as to receive viſits from his friends. His ſquadron is to be victualled for three months, and it is ſuppoſed it is intended to cruize in the Mediterranean, where ſome Engliſh ſhips of the line are ſtationed, which much annoy our trade.

LONDON.

Dec. 11. Of fifteen ſhips which ſailed from the port of London, in October laſt, to the Southern Fiſhery on the coaſt of Braſil, accounts have been received that ſix have been taken and carried into France.

Dec. 12. Yeſterday Lord Barrington waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and reſigned his place as Secretary at War in form to the King, he being ſucceeded in that office by Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury, who has not as yet kiſſed the King's hand, but entered on buſineſs in the office as yeſterday; upon which occaſion his ſeat in Parliament for Haſtings in Suſſex becomes vacant, as does his ſeat at the Treaſury Board. Lord Barrington has been in his office 25 years.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for all the regiments in that kingdom, deſtined for America, fully to compleat their number of men, and to be in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice.

The liſt of noble Peers, who proteſted againſt "the extremes of war and deſolating America," on Monday laſt, is one of the moſt reſpectable that has appeared for ſome years, as, independent of their great characters in private and public life, there are *ten* of them whoſe fortunes all together make up above *two hundred thouſand pounds* per year; yet theſe are the men whoſe ſentiments muſt avail nothing at ſo critical and important a criſis as the preſent, whilſt a *mad* and *impracticable* war is carrying on for the purpoſes of a *falſe pride*, the aggrandizement of *vicious*, *ignorant* ſtateſmen, and the rapacity of hungry contractors.

Though the King's Miniſters in Ireland pledged the royal word, that 12,000 men ſhould *always* remain in that kingdom for its internal defence, there are now but about 9000 there, ſix of which are to embark for carrying on "the extremes of war and deſolation," in America next ſpring.

The ſum wanted for the preſent year's expences, independent of the taxes of the laſt, is *nine millions*, for which the Miniſter laſt ſummer a good deal relied on the Dutch; but we imagine at preſent he will not find them ſo cordial. No rat knows better than Mynheer when to abandon a ſinking ſhip.

Dec. 15. A letter from Briſtol, Dec. 10, ſays, "There are two American privateers now cruizing in the following latitudes and longitudes, viz. the brig Franklin, mounting 18 double fortified ſix pounders, and 110 men, in latitude 42, 30, longitude 48, and longitude 20 to 25 weſt, from the meridian of London. The other a ſhip, mounts 24 nine pounders, and 180 men; from latitude 44, longitude 18, 24 weſt from London.

"The above account we had from Capt. Lewis, of the Hope, from Newfoundland to a market, who was taken by the Franklin privateer."

Mr. Fox laſt night charged Lord North with having aſſerted, that he could not ratify all the propoſitions of the Commiſſioners, if they had been agreed to by the Congreſs. What then had the people of America to truſt to? The propoſitions were to be ratified by the Parliament of England, and the firſt Miniſter of that country had declared that he could not do it. To this Lord North anſwered that it was indeed true the Commiſſioners had made one propoſal, that he could not agree to in all its parts; and that was, offering to give credit and effect to their paper currency. This, he ſaid, might extend to objects of great magnitude, and would have been burthenſome to the country. Does not this, however, among a thouſand things, ſerve to ſhew us, that there is not a particle of wiſdom in the whole conduct of affairs. Acting without conſent, each one ſpeaks for himſelf, and one meaſure oppoſes and contradicts another, as Mr. Burke pointedly obſerved, they one day *do* what the next they *undo*, and ſtill the Houſe are conſenting and exclaiming, "The Miniſter giveth, and the Miniſter taketh away; bleſſed be the name of the Miniſter."

The intention of making a ſtrict enquiry into the management of Greenwich Hoſpital hath thrown Jemmy Twitcher into terrible apprehenſions: His conſcience does, for the firſt time, fly in his face. All the falſhoods of the Morning Poſt are not able to relieve him, or do him any ſervice.

Mr. Charles Jenkinſon has only accepted the Secretaryſhip of War "for the better carrying on of the plot;" otherwiſe it would not be worth his acceptance, from the many lucrative places he enjoys at preſent, beſide the *entire confidence of his Sovereign.*

The Auditorſhip of the Exchequer, the reverſion of which is ſettled on Lord North's ſons, is the beſt gift under the crown, it being merely a *ſinecure* office, and in war time worth above 14,000l. per year.

Dec. 17. The trial of Admiral Keppel is a matter big with the utmoſt conſequence; all the noble ſpirits of the kingdom are juſtly alarmed; all officers, by land and ſea, have a ſhare in the iſſue of this buſineſs; the trial is not ſo much between between Hugh Palliſer and the worthy Keppel, as between the whigs and tories, the abettors of deſpotiſm and the friends of the conſtitution, the ſlaves of power and corruption and the lovers of liberty and honeſty. Jemmy Twitcher trembles at the event, and ſees the long-eſtabliſhed ſtructure of venality and falſhood ready to totter to its foundation. He fears the vengeance of an inſulted nation, and dreads the conſequence. He finds, by experience, that he is not invulnerable; and that the blow given by the Deputy-Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital may be repeated with redoubled force by an enraged and inſulted legiſlature.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 17.

"The Captains that were in Admiral Keppel's fleet are ſuperſeded, and others are appointed in their room; and Lord Shuldam is to command the ſquadron which is to cruiſe in the channel, in the room of Captain Lockhart Roſs."

Dec. 29. Thurſday morning ſuch of the Guards as are to be ſent to America received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march for Portſmouth early next morning, their ſailing from Portſmouth being fixed for the 20th of January.

The Houſe of Lords is adjourned to the 20th of January next; and the Houſe of Commons to the 14th of the ſame month.

The Lion privateer, belonging to Jerſey, hath taken a French ſhip, bound from Nantz to Martinico, and carried her into Penzance.

The number of tons of tranſports, taken up by the Navy-board, is 20,000, which, at the uſual allowance of two tons a man, will carry 10,000 men.

It is now reported that Admiral Graves will be Preſident of the court martial on the trial of admiral Keppel.

Dec. 30. The Vigilant privateer, of Briſtol, is taken by two French frigates; part of the crew is carried into L'Orient by one of the frigates.

Lord Cornwallis and General Grey will ſet off for America in the firſt ſhips that go for that place.

CHARLESTOWN, March 18.

General Lincoln lately ſent in a flag to General Prevoſt, requeſting the favour of being furniſhed with an account of the priſoners taken at Bryar Creek. On the 11th inſt. an anſwer was received, incloſing the following.

"*Liſt of the Priſoners taken March* 3, 1779.

"General Elbert, Georgia troops; Lieut. Col. M'Intoſh in the Continental ſervice; Major Douglas, Aid de Camp; Captains Hicks, Naſh, Cuthbert, Scott, Pendleton, Booker, and Wood; Lieutenants Simpſon (wounded) Lowe, and Powry; Dr. Hollin, and R. E. Cundon.

"*Militia Officers.* Col. Allſton; Captains Wolfendon and Lee; Lieutenants Holmes and Johan; Enſigns Pendleton, Corbert, Sprowl and Daiay. And 162 Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates."

Five deſerters who came laſt week to Puryſburgh informed, that the Britiſh troops were moving down the country to Savannah, from whence, they ſaid, a body of them was to go to Port Royal. They alſo mentioned there having been a mutiny among the ſoldiers, occaſioned by their allowance of rum being ſtopped by Prevoſt, who was knocked down in the night, but the perſon not diſcovered; and that a difference having ariſen between Gen. Prevoſt and Col. Campbell, the latter had ſailed for England.

The Royal Georgia Gazette contains a proclamation of the 4th inſt. iſſued by Gen. Prevoſt, Commodore Parker and Col. Campbell, notifying the appointment of ſeveral perſons to offices in the civil department in the province, until the Britiſh King's pleaſure ſhall be known. Among theſe, Lieutenant Colonel Prevoſt is Lieutenant Governor; Lewis Johnſtone, John Hume, James Penman, Martin Johie, James Robertſon, William Telfair, and Roger Keiſall, Eſqrs. Members of the Council; Robert M'Culloch, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms; and the Rev. Edward Jenkins, Rector of the pariſh of Chriſt-Church.

It may not be unworthy of remark, that about this time laſt year every account from Britain mentioned large reinforcements coming out to their army, at leaſt 20,000 men. The Marquis de Noaille's reſcript of the 17th of March, however, altered matters entirely; and inſtead of the army being augmented, it has been greatly reduced. The ſame game is playing now, and the deſponding friends of the Royal cauſe have had their expectations again revived; but it would ſeem more than

Best possible image.

probable that they will again be disappointed; for by the accounts lately received, it appears beyond a doubt, that Britain will soon have the whole House of Bourbon to contend with: In that case, can it be imagined she will have either troops or ships to spare for another Quixotick expedition to this western continent.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 2.

We are informed the Governor of Bermuda has permitted 7 vessels to load with salt for the continent, to procure provisions; these vessels are protected from being seized by any of the British cruisers.

A Bermuda sloop from Turks-island, with 1200 bushels of salt,—The Van Tromp, Capt. Marshall, and a schooner from Hispaniola, are safe arrived in James river, with rum, sugar, and molasses.

BOSTON, *March 25.*

The brigantine William, of about 150 tons, laden with dry fish in bulk, containing about 3000 quintals, on the 8th instant came to the chops of York harbour, in this State, but mistook it, and sailing one mile and a half to the eastward, came to anchor a little without the breakers. About seven in the evening, the Captain, with four others, attempting in the yaul to go ashore for water and provision, of which they were quite destitute, perished in the sea. The brig, as the tide ebbed, struck the rocks, and there being a large sea, the cable was cut for preserving the lives of such as were on board. The vessel came on shore upon a small piece of land, and parted her decks and upper works from the floor about midnight; the five remaining on board were taken off in the morning. The fish was scattered for 70 or 80 rods along the shore. All due attention has been paid to the preservation of the effects, and there is a prospect of a large part of the fish being saved. The Captain and three others were buried, on the 10th instant, in one grave, in the common burying-place, and the next morning the body of the fifth was taken up.—The brig was from Newfoundland, for the Streights, taken about the 27th of December last, by the private ship of war called the pilgrim.

Two sloops and a schooner, which came out of Nantucket harbour last Sunday, were cast away on Cohasset rocks, in the severe storm on Monday last. The people were saved, but the vessels and cargoes entirely lost.

A schooner from Virginia, with 500 bushels of corn, bound for this port, went ashore at the Cape in the above storm, and was lost. The people were saved.

A small privateer schooner, mounting only six 2 pounders and some swivels from New-York, cruizing off the Cape, has, within three or four days, taken seven vessels, bound to and from this and a neighbouring port. She took a sloop which sailed from hence last Saturday, and set the crew on shore at the Cape, who have since returned to town. *Thus does our navigable trade suffer, while we have two continental frigates lying ready for sea in our harbour.*

PROVIDENCE, March 18.

A few days since 7 Deserters came off Rhode-Island, some of whom belonged to the famous Col. Wightman's corps, which they say is reduced to the number of 15 rank and file, who only wait for an opportunity to leave their redoubtable Colonel without a man to run with him in the day of danger.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Yesterday arrived a fleet consisting of seven large strong armed victuallers, and two private traders, they left Ireland on the 13th of January; by the latest account brought from England to Cork, we are informed that the trial of Admiral Keppel commenced on the 7th of January, and that the conduct of several other officers was to undergo a similar investigation.

A French snow pacquet, immensely rich, from the East-Indies, is taken by a Lancaster privateer, and carried into Cork; she is said to be worth 200,000l. sterling.

In his Majesty's store ship Tortoise, Captain Brenton, came passengers from England, Capt. Barret, Mr. Pepperell, Mr. Beale and Mr. Benjamin Brenton, and amongst other articles, in this and another vessel of the fleet, were 40,000 suits of regimentals.

The Daphne's tender has picked up another prize, a tobacconist, which arrived here yesterday, as did a prize to the St. Andrew privateer.

April 5. The Rebel frigate Trumbull, is taken by the Venus, Captain Ferguson, and sent into St. Kitts; the Ariadne was left in chase of another of the same kind.

Prizes sent in since our last.

A brig from Martinico for Boston, by the privateer sloop Lively, Capt. Stout, who has also taken a letter of marque sloop with lumber and fish, and burnt and destroyed several other vessels lately to the Eastward; Capt. Stout is hourly expected.

The brig Le Henry, from South-Carolina for France, by the Rawleigh frigate.

The brig Nancy, from South-Carolina, Harding, Master, bound for France, with rice, &c. by the Unicorn frigate.

Sloop Chatham, from Baltimore, for Statia, with 102 hogsheads of Tobacco, and some flour and lumber.

Schooner Friendship, Freeman, with rum, sugar, &c. by the schooner Mohawk, Capt. Freeman.

The brig Martha, Capt. Vesey, from Turks Island for Philadelphia, with salt, by the St. George, Capt. Carew.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 14.*

Memorial presented to the States of Holland by his Excellency the Duke of Vauguyon, Ambassador of France at the Hague, December 8, 1778.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my master, being persuaded that your High and Mighty Powers are animated with a desire of perpetuating the harmony which subsists between France and the States-General, and to conform scrupulously in the present circumstances with the most absolute principles of neutrality, has been induced to include the United Provinces in the regulations he enacted, in the month of July last, concerning the trade and navigation of neutral Powers. His Majesty has no reason to doubt of your High Mightinesses perseverance in those principles, as they have given him repeated assurances of it, and that they form the most solid foundation of the security and prosperity of the Republic. Nevertheless his Majesty thinks it necessary to receive a full certainty on this head; for which reason he has ordered me to demand of your High Mightinesses a clear and precise explanation on their late determinations, and to declare that on their answer he will regulate his measures, either to support or annul his regulations, so far as your subjects may be concerned in them.

"To explain, in a more clear view, the King my master's intentions, I shall have the honour to observe to your High Mightinesses, that his Majesty expects that you will procure to the flag of the United Provinces all the liberty belonging to it, as a consequence of their independence, and to their commerce all the justice they are intitled to by the law of nations and treaties; the least deviation from those principles would characterise a partiality, the effects of which would necessarily occasion not only the cessation of the advantages his Majesty has secured to your flag, by his Edict in regard to neutral powers, but also the essential and gratuitous favours which the commerce of your subjects enjoy in the ports of his kingdom, on no other foundation than his Majesty's good-will and affection for your High Mightinesses."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 19, 1778.

"The States of Holland assembled yesterday. They appointed two Committees to deliberate, the one upon an answer to be made to the Court of France, the other upon the fresh causes of complaint which England has lately given."

The Chevalier de Fabry, we hear, has reinforced the Count d'Estaing with nine sail of the line, and a number of land forces.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held for the city and county of Philadelphia last week, Samuel Garrigues, William Whitefield and James Stevens, were tried for the crime of High Treason, and found not guilty, but were ordered to give security for their good behaviour during the present war with Great-Britain. George Hardy was also tried for the same offence, and found guilty.

*** The *American Philosophical Society* is to meet at the College on Friday Evening next, precisely at Seven o' Clock; and as sundry Gentlemen stand proposed to be ballotted for as *new Members*, the Attendance of all the former Members who are in Town, or to whom it can be made convenient, is earnestly desired.

†‡† Speedily will be published by the Printers hereof, *The Case of the Sloop* ACTIVE, a prize brought into Philadelphia last fall; containing the evidence at large, and observations on the difficulty that has arisen in the Court of Appeals, concerning the said vessel and cargoe.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

THE Public are hereby advertised, that the real estates late of Joseph Galloway, and Andrew Allen, Esquires, late members of the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States, of America, for Pennsylvania; William Allen, the younger, Esquire, sometime a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or battalion of foot in the service of the said United Colonies, now States, of America; James Rankin and John Rankin, both late of the county of York, yeomen; Jacob Duche, the younger, late of the city of Philadelphia, late Chaplain of the Congress of the said United States; Gilbert Hicks, late of Bucks county, yeoman; Samuel Shoemaker, late Alderman of the city of Philadelphia; John Potts, late of Pottsgrove, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, late Sheriff of Chester county; Christian Foutts, late Lieutenant Colonel of militia, in the county of Lancaster; John Biddle, late of Berks county, yeoman, late Collector of Excise for the said county, and late a Deputy Quarter Master of the army of the United States; John Roberts, late of the county of Philadelphia, miller; Abraham Carlisle, house-carpenter; John Parrock, yeoman; Philip Marchington, trader; Alexr. Bartram, trader; Joel Evans, merchant; John Henderson, mariner; Alexander Smith, blacksmith; and William Austin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jersey Ferry; all of the city of Philadelphia: Christopher Saur, the elder, late of Germantown, printer; David Thompson, shipwright; John Tolly, mariner; both late of Southwark; Henry Hugh Ferguson, Esquire (late Commissary of prisoners for General Howe) heretofore of Græme-Park; all late of the county of Philadelphia; John Ellwood, late of Bristol township, in Bucks county, waterman; Samuel Biles, late Sheriff of Bucks county; Michael Witman, and Henry Skyles, husbandmen; and George Reine, miller; all late of Lancaster county: Curtis Lewis, blacksmith; and Richard Swanwick, heretofore of the Custom-house of Philadelphia; both late of Chester county, yeomen; and Joseph Romich, late of Northampton county, yeoman, and John Young, heretofore of Græme-Park, in the county of Philadelphia, late of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman: And Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Isaac Allen, Esquire, Attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey; and Andrew Elliot, Esquire, now or late of New-York city, in the State of New-York; and others, situate, lying and being within divers counties of this State, forfeited to the use of the Commonwealth by the attainder of the said persons, and every of them, for high treason, will be speedily sold by public auction or vendue, to the best and highest bidders, exonerated and discharged of all former claims or demands made under any of the said traitors; the said real estates to be assured to the buyers by deeds or conveyances, under the Seal of the State, signed by the President or Vice President in Council, upon payment of the purchase money.

And all creditors and others are hereby informed, that by an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining the lawful debts and claims thereupon," three months are allowed to all creditors and others, having claims and demands on the personal estates late of the traitors aforesaid, to exhibit the same; the said three months to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of such estates in the register kept by the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council; and in six months for all claims on the real estates, late of the traitors aforesaid, to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of such real estates, on the register kept by the Sheriff of the county where such forfeited real estate lies: All such claims and demands to be made before the Judges of the Supreme Court in term time; or in the vacation to the Chief Justice, written on parchment or paper, signed by the parties making the same, or by their attorneys, or other representatives; testified by two or more subscribing witnesses, attesting the same; or in default thereof, every such claim or demand to be void.

AND WHEREAS by a Supplement to the Act of Assembly aforesaid, it is directed, "that whenever such intended sales" (the sales of the said real estates forfeited as aforesaid) "shall be "advertised, public notice shall be also given, that the creditors "of the said traitors, and all claimants upon the said respective "estates, shall exhibit their several claims and demands to the "Justices of the Supreme Court, for payment or satisfaction, as "is by the said Act directed, within six months thereafter, if re-"sidents within this State, or within twelve months, if resi-"dents within any other of the United States, or be for ever bar-"red from the recovery thereof; provided always nevertheless, "that if any creditor or claimant shall at the time of such notice "given be within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, "non compos mentis, imprisoned, or beyond sea, that then such "persons shall be at liberty to exhibit their claims or demands, "as other persons now may, within six months, or if residents "within any other of the United States, within twelve months "after such disabilitiy is removed."

Wherefore public notice is hereby accordingly given; and all creditors and others concerned are hereby called upon to make their claims, and proceed in the manner as is in and by the said Acts of General Assembly directed.

Published by order of the Council,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary, and Keeper of the Register for forfeited estates.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, situated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large mansion house, with several out-houses, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods: --Another on the western line will contain about 20 acres, several of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extensive prospect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile distant: ---Between those lots will be several of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eastern side of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforesaid 20 acre lot:---They are very suitable for pasture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the nearest about half a mile from town, and the farthest about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖ 4 *W.*

Wilmington, April 7, 1779.

DESERTED from this post last evening, the following described person, enlisted as a waggoner for one year, a young man, about 21 or 22 years of age, short fair hair, grey eyes, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, born in Ireland, says his name is *Edward M Donald*, and a deserter from the *British* army, a stocking weaver by trade; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, with red cuffs and cape, white blanketing jacket, and brown cloth breeches. Whoever takes up said Deserter, and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

¶ FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, 30 Feet front and 78 Feet deep, on which are two Tenements, next Door to the Subscriber, in Fifth-Street, between Market and Arch-Streets. For further Particulars, enquire of

April 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BOURNE.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, pleasantly situated, in Walnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, 38 Feet front and 125 Feet deep; subject to a Ground-rent of Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings, Pennsylvania Currency, a Year. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON, living on the Premises. ¶

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subscriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to sell at Vendue, lands, tenements, vessels, rigging, horses, carriages, furniture, and all sorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be sold at vendue. All strangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a store to expose their goods at private sale in, he will receive and sell for the best account of the owners for a small commission. All those who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on being faithfully served, by their most humble servant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or pasture, with a good log house and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Chester creek running through the same, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all fresh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of several grist-mills. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers on the premises. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, on the 13th day of June 1778, a red-roan HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a small star on the front, his hind feet white, has two white spots on the shoulder like a penny, trots and paces. Also a red-roan MARE, 15 years old, branded on the near shoulder C, and on the near buttock R. B. is well set, paces and trots, has a white spot on one of her hind hoofs, and some saddle spots. The thief's name is *William Smith*, who lived with one George Aister, below *Oley*, whereabout, it is likely, he has sold the said Creatures. He listed soon after in *Allen-Town* with Serjeant Samuel Widner, but deserted again; he has with him a companion who says that he is his father. Whoever secureth said creatures, so that I may have them again, shall have the above reward, or *Seventy-five Dollars* for each, and reasonable charges, paid by ‡ CHRISTIAN ROHRBACH.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, near Neshaminy bridge, on York road, in the night of the first instant, a Bay Stone Colt, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, with a star, and one white foot behind, neither shod nor docked, but the hair is cut off on the under side, trots and canters, he is but low in flesh. Whoever brings said Colt to the owner, living as above, shall receive the said reward, from me JOHN DE COURCY.

N. B. Said DE COURCY lost a valuable young DOG, of a red colour, one year old, large for his age, about the latter end of February. *Six Dollars* will be paid to the person who brings him back. *April 6, 1779.* ‖ 2 *W.*

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Persons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are desired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the first Day of *July* next, to settle and pay all just Demands whatever against me GEORGE WELLS. ‖ 6 w.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the eighth of April in the night, from the subscriber, living in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, a natural trotter, carries low, has a little white on one of her hind feet close above the hoof, and some white hairs may be seen on her rump, goes a little lame in her near hind leg, she has been used to work in the geers, and the reins of the blind haltar has wore the hair off each side of her neck, shod before. A man was seen riding of her along Market-street bare backed, with a blind halter on her, he had blue clothes, faced with red. Whoever takes up the said mare and secures her, so that the owner may get her, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN RIGHTER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By Way of Public VENDUE, on the 30th of this instant April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Francony, Philadelphia county, containing 252 acres of good LAND, about 150 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, 30 acres of good mdadow, a good orchard of 200 trees, the whole in good repair. Also a waggon and five horses. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by PHILIP NISE.

TO BE SOLD, OR EXCHANGED
For HOUSES or LANDS, in or near this City, the following LANDS and PREMISES, situated in the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, near the Market-house, in Road's-Town, fronting each other on the main street, containing about a quarter of an acre in each Lot, on which are erected a well finished two story brick House, with a cellar under the whole, and well paved with brick; a good Frame House, well finished and painted, adjoining the brick house, with a Frame Kitchen back of the same, and part of a Pump of excellent water near the front door; a good strong Frame Store-house, a good Frame Barn, well covered with cedar, and stable room for six or eight horses, a Chair-house, Smoke-house and other out buildings, and garden well paled in with cedar. The whole of the buildings are good, having been built not many years since. It is an excellent place for a store or shop-keeper, as the subscriber has found by several years experience, and would serve for any tradesman, inn-keeper, or private gentleman.

Twelve other LOTS of excellent Grass Land, in said town, fronting the main street aforesaid, containing half an acre in each Lot, all under good fence, with a number of good bearing apple and peach trees on several of said Lots; the whole is pleasantly situated in as good a part as any in said town for building thereon.

Nine Acres of Grass Land, adjoining on the back of the last mentioned Lots, and under good fence.

Five Acres of good Wood Land, about half a mile from said town, joining a main road leading from the town of Greenwich to Salem, and a stream of water on one end of said Land.

A Plantation, containing 125 Acres of good Land, situate about half a mile from Road's-Town aforesaid; 80 Acres or upwards of which is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is good woodland: The whole is well wetered, having springs of water in different fields, and a stream of water, being the line on one side of said Plantation, which is thought sufficient for an oil or fulling mill, and is in a fine part of the country for such business. There is on said Plantation a good brick house, with a large cellar under the same, a large frame kitchen, a good well of water near the door, a large frame barn, and other out buildings, about one hundred bearing apple trees, of good fruit, a young peach orchard, of about the same number of trees, as also cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.

Five Acres of Salt Marsh, lying in the township of Greenwich, and is between 3 and 4 miles from the said Plantation.

Seventy-four Acres of Cedar Swamp, lying on the west side of Morris-River, which would be profitable at this time, either for making rails or boards, it being within 80 rods of a landing, where vessels of burden pass and repass to and from this city, and is joining to cedar swamp of Joshua Brick, Esq; and others.

All the abovementioned Premises (except the Cedar Swamp and Marsh) are in a fine healthy part of the country, that abounds in wheat, corn, flax, &c. and are about five miles from Bridge-town, where the county courts are held, and about four miles from the town of Greenwich, where there is navigation for sloops, and is very near to sundry good grist mills, and very handy to places of public worship, such as the Friends, Presbyterians, First Day and Seventh Day Baptists.

They will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, and may be viewed, by applying to Mr. ELIJAH BOWEN, or Mr. ELIJAH TOMBLESON, on and near the premises.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Union-street, three doors below Second-street, Philadelphia, where the deeds and draughts of each and all the premises may be viewed, and an indisputable title given, by DAVID BOWEN.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 5, 1779.

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the Coffee-house, on Fourth-day, the 28th instant, sale to begin at eleven o'clock,

ALL the Real Estate of JAMES YOUNG, Esq; deceased, consisting of the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and seventy-two acres and a half, situate in Northampton county, within three miles of Easton, on the Bush-kill Creek (a beautiful and never-failing stream, abounding with a variety of fish) about eighty acres of the land are cleared, the remainder remarkably well timbered, and the whole in quality exceedingly good; there are on the premises, a log house, barn, stable, &c.

One Tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, situate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

To be SOLD also, the Rights which the deceased had in the following TRACTS, viz.

One Tract of three hundred and ninety-one acres, on or near the Forks of Kishkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan falls into it.

One ditto of seventy-five acres, situate on the east side of the Allegany River, being on both sides of the old trading path leading from the Kishkimanatus old town towards Chartrees old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, situate near the above on the Forks of Kishkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thousand acres in the State of Virginia, in pursuance of his Britannic Majesty's proclamation in the year 1763, surveyed 24th July 1773, situate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thousand acres, surveyed in pursuance of the above proclamation, situate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All persons having any demands against the estate of the deceased are requested to produce their accounts, that they may be adjusted; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERELL, Executors.

Potts-Grove, April 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons, in the night of the second ult. broke open and entered the house the subscriber lives in, and took out two large pewter dishes, and one middle sized ditto, one large pewter bason, one smaller ditto, and seven pewter plates, the plates marked S. M. I do hereby offer the above reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person that will give information, so that I may get the said goods again, and have the thief or thieves brought to proper punishment, or Forty Dollars for the goods only.

SAMUEL M'CLINTUCK.

¶

Douglas Township, Berks County, April 1, 1779.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named *John Henry Steinseifer*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown straight hair, long visage, dark complexion, speaks very little English: Had on and took with him, one new and one old hat, two country linen shirts, four jackets, two ash coloured, one with sleeves, and lined with home made linsey, and metal buttons, and one blue German ditto, blue flaxen trowsers, two pair of black and white woollen stockings, and two pair of shoes, one with nails in them, no buckles. He also took with him a half stocked gun, with a blue barrel and London lock, a sermon book, a blue and white pillow-case to carry his clothes in. Whoever secures said Runaway, so that I may have him again, shall have a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ YOST SEESSEE.

This Day is Published, and to be Sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Market-Street,*

The UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,
For *March*, 1779.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the First of May,

THE HOUSE in which the Subscriber now lives, on the north Side of Walnut-street, near the River.

April 6, 1779. SAMUEL MEREDITH.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A LARGE Frame HOUSE and KITCHEN, in Water-street, between Lombard-street and South-street, formerly belonging to THOMAS CLIFFEN, Sadler. Enquire of

April 6, 1779. ‡ JAMES HOOD, Cooper.

To be SOLD for Cash,
Of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing in the whole about one thousand acres, situate in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county. The land lies on both sides M'Michael's Creek, and adjoining Jacob Strowd, and at a small distance from his mill. There are upwards of one hundred acres of land cleared. It is well timbered, and a considerable quantity of good meadow may be made on each plantation. The above lands are in the midst of a very fine settlement, and the farthest part thereof not more than five miles from Nicholas Dupui, Esq; at Delaware River. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, at the Town of Northampton, commonly called Allen-Town, or of BENJAMIN TOMKINS, near the Wind Gap, or of THOMAS M'CARTY, near Brinker's mill.

† ROBERT LEVERS.

Abington, April 1, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, Two young MARES, natural trotters, the one a brown, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this spring, her knee on the near side larger than the other, and has had the sweny on the off shoulder, that caused the flesh to perish and is not quite well, and she is lame a little, branded under her mane with I. K. as it is thought: The other is a sorrel, with a blaze in her face, near 14 hands high, three years old this spring, not docked, it is thought she is branded with I. K. under her mane. Whoever secures the thief and mares, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the mares returned to the owner, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each. ISAAC KNIGHT. †

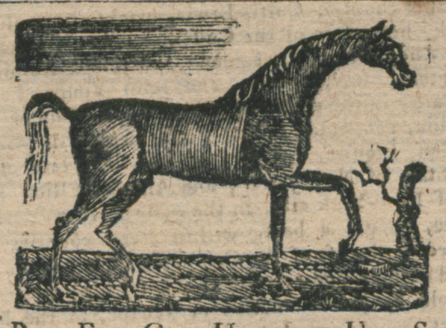
WANTED immediately, as a Clerk to a Compting-House in this City, a Person thoroughly versed in Accounts, that writes a tolerable Hand, and can be well recommended: The highest Salary will be given. Apply to the PRINTERS. An Apprentice is also wanted, of a reputable Family and good Morals; no Fee will be required. †

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he can, and has for several years past, infallibly cured the BITE of a MAD DOG, as numbers of people in this and the neighbouring provinces can testify. My ancestors, for upwards of 150 years, did successfully practice the same cure in Old England, when the ablest physicians there, after trying their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unhappy as to meet with such a fatal disaster may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to me, in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. DANIEL GOODMAN.

Bucks County, March 25, 1779.

WHEREAS divers malicious persons have propagated a false and seditious report, that we, the subscribers went frequently and conveyed provisions into the city of Philadelphia, while in possession of the enemy. We do now hereby call on those persons to prove their assertions, or for ever after be silent, and stand condemned of propagating false and calumnious reports. JAMES M'NAIR.

¶ JOHN KEITH.



REGULUS,

WILL COVER at the Plantation where the Subscriber now lives, within four Miles of Glouceſter, and five of Cooper's Ferry, at Forty Dollars the Season, and One for the Groom, Twenty-five the single Leap, and Eighty to insure a Foal. REGULUS is a good Bay, full fifteen and a half Hands high, one white foot; got by Old Figure; is now rising five Years old, and allowed by competent Judges to be the finest of his Blood in this or any of the adjacent States.

JOHN BISPHAM.

*** Good Pasture provided for Mares that are sent from a Distance, at Four Dollars per Week. ¶

UNION

Is in excellent Order, and WILL COVER MARES this Season, at the Stables of the Subscriber, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, New-Jersey, for 12 Dollars the single Leap, 25 Dollars the Season, or Forty Dollars to insure a Foal.

UNION is a Three-quarter Blood, rising 4 Years old this Grass, better than 15 Hands high, long bodied, round and neatly made, and is allowed by Judges to move as well and gay as any Horse of his Blood on the Continent.

PASTURE provided for Mares which come any considerable Distance, and good Care taken of them, by

April 6, 1779. ‖6w. NATHAN SHEPHERD.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, a sober Man, that understands the Business, in all its Branches; such a one will meet with good Encouragement. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, Bookseller, opposite the Coffee-house, in Front-street; or to Messieurs STYNER and CIST, at their Printing-Office in Second-street. †

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN THOMSON, late of Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber, living in said Township; and all those that have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled and paid by

SAMUEL LEECH, Administrator.

Germantown, February 24, 1779.

WAS left in the house of the subscriber, in Germantown, on the 24th of September, 1777, TWO Eight-day CLOCKS, one with a walnut case, the other mahogany, maker's name of one *Auguſtine Neiſer, Germantown*, the other having a chime of bells, a japanned face, with the battle between the Gondolas and the Roebuck painted on that part of the face where the moon is commonly represented, and no maker's name; one mahogany dining-table with eagle's claws, and five walnut ditto, plain; one carved mahogany dressing-table with eagle's claws, one carved walnut ditto, and two plain walnut ditto; two carved mahogany tea-tables with eagle's claws, two plain curled maple ditto, and three walnut ditto with eagles claws, one carved; one walnut high chest with drawers carved, two curled maple and two walnut ditto plain; two walnut desks with book-cases, one ditto without; six mahogany chairs carved, six ditto plain, twelve walnut ditto carved, six walnut ditto plain; one easy chair, covered with green damask; three walnut arm-chairs, nine high back Windsor ditto, six ditto smaller size, six low back ditto, and three dozen and an half plain chairs, with rush bottoms; thirteen plain tables; ten large looking-glasses, four small ditto, four dozen and an half gilt and plain pictures, six history pieces of painting, two small family portraits, and four maps; one pair small globes, with green cases; a house organ, forte piano and violin; two reflecting burning glasses; one large chest, with cloaths and linen; three feather beds, and five bedsteads; some mens and womens wearing apparel and linen, &c. three barrels packed with china and glass; a quantity of pewter packed up in tubs; all the kitchen furniture, viz. five brass kettles, of different sizes, from one to 16 gallons, eleven iron pots and kettles, a stew-pan and skillet, two frying-pans, &c. three ten-plate iron stoves, and two six-plate ditto; six camp stools; one large painted floor-cloth; two coffee-mills; six fire-buckets; two mens saddles, two bridles, two side saddles, and the harness belonging to a sleigh; three copper stills, and one iron ditto; one large and four small brass scales and weights; two pair steelyards; three large iron mortars, one small ditto, one large bell-metal ditto, one small ditto, seven marble ditto, of different sizes, a number of retorts and receivers of different dimensions, with all the utensils belonging to the Labaratory; a variety of carpenter's tools, viz. saws, hatchets, chizles, augers, &c. all the implements of husbandry, belonging to the place; the whole medical shop furniture, prepared medicines, drugs, &c. four gross of large and small bottles empty; a number of large and small stone jugs and jars; an elegant collection of beautiful flower roots, viz. tulips, hyacinths, &c. &c. between six and seven hundred volumes of books, in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, being a collection of physical and historical authors, &c. two skeletons, with a variety of anatomical preparations, &c. a small perspective shew, with 30 different pieces, viz. Vauxhall, Royal Exchange, Ranelagh, &c. The whole of the above goods, and many others which cannot be remembered, were taken away, or destroyed, except a few articles of the household furniture which were returned.

All persons having any of the above enumerated articles in their possession, are requested to return them to the subscriber, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged; but if they are secreted after this request, and the persons so secreting them are detected, they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, by CHARLES BENSELL.

N. B. There were between 40 and 50 locks taken from the doors and closets of the said house. The flower-garden was also robbed of the roots, which, as I am informed, were sold in Philadelphia by the persons. The purchasers are requested to inform me thereof, that such wicked practices may be punished for the present, and prevented in future. ‖ 16.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able bodied Men, that can be well recommended, to serve on the Nightly Watch, and engage with the Wardens for twelve months certain; they shall receive good wages. Any such willing to serve in that station, are desired to apply to ALEXANDER CARLISLE, Constable. ¶

Bristol Township, March 10, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS some time in the month of December, in the year 1777, just after the British troops made their excursion to Edge-hill, I found left by them on one of their encampments, in the township of Abington, near the place commonly called Jenken's-town, a RIDING CHAIR, of a chocolate colour, with hoop-iron-binding round the wheels. Any person having lost the same, by applying to JONATHAN WILLIAMSON, living in Miles-town, in the first said township, seven miles northward of Philadelphia, may hear of their property. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two and half story brick kitchen, pleasantly situated, in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; the house is 16 feet 9 inches front, and 25 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, a flat on the roof, well secured with iron bars, and an electrical conductor. The kitchen is 20 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, one room on a floor. The lot is the same width of the house, and 100 feet deep, clear of groundrent. The house and kitchen are insured in case of accident by fire. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN WATKINS, at JOSEPH WATKINS's, in Fetter-Lane, between Third-street and Moravian-alley. †

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, of Lower-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, a French servant lad, named *Peter Domonick*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, healthy complexion, black hair, is very saucy when in company; had on when he went away, a brown waistcoat, leather breeches, wool hat, silver buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again without incumbrance, shall be paid the above reward, by JACOB DUFFIELD.

March 1, 1779. ¶

MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe; SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel; COFFEE by the Barrel, and two Cases of best JESUIT's BARK; to be sold by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who gives the highest Price for BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

THE SLOOP *HARLEQUIN*, Captain PADDOCK, and the SLOOP *DOVE*, Captain SWAIN, then lying at *Bordentown, October 23, 1777*, it being General Orders, their Sails and Rigging were moved to *Easton*, for which Receipts were given by the Quarter-Master there, a small Part thereof has been since found in this City, and there are still missing eight Casks, containing Sails, Rigging and Blocks, marked S.H.H, and four Coils of Rigging, same Mark; also four or five Casks of Rigging and Blocks, marked S. D. B, a Sloop's Foresail, and some Coils of Rigging, same Mark; one Square Sail left at *Bordentown*, in the Cellar of *John Imlay*, Esq; marked S. D. B.

In *May* last the Sloop *Dove* was burnt, in a small Creek that empties into *Croſſwick*'s Creek, near *Bordentown*, her Anchors, Cables, Shrouds, Mast, &c. fell in the Water, since which they have been taken away from thence. Any Person giving Information of the above to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded. JOSIAH HUGHES, in Chestnut-street, near Second-street. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1779. THE NUMB. 2549.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

By his Excellency the PRESIDENT, *and* COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the twentieth day of March last, did recommend in the following words, to wit:

"WHEREAS, in just punishment of our manifold transgressions, it hath pleased the Supreme disposer of all events to visit these United States with a calamitous war, through which his Divine Providence hath hitherto in a wonderful manner conducted us, so that we might acknowledge that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong: AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding the chastisements received, and benefits bestowed, too few have been sufficiently awakened to a sense of their guilt, or warmed with gratitude, or taught to amend their lives and turn from their sins, that so he might turn from his wrath: AND WHEREAS, from a consciousness of what we have merited at his hands, and an apprehension that the malevolence of our disappointed enemies, like the incredulity of Pharaoh, may be used as the scourge of Omnipotence to vindicate his slighted Majesty, there is reason to fear that he may permit much of our land to become the prey of the spoiler, our borders to be ravaged, and our habitations destroyed:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several States to appoint the first *Thursday* in *May* next to be a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer to Almighty God, that he will be pleased to avert those impending calamities which we have but too well deserved: That he will grant us his grace to repent of our sins, and amend our lives according to his holy word: That he will continue that wonderful protection which hath led us through the paths of danger and distress: That he will be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless children, who weep over the barbarities of a savage enemy: That he will grant us patience in suffering, and fortitude in adversity: That he will inspire us with humility, moderation, and gratitude in prosperous circumstances: That he will give wisdom to our councils, firmness to our resolutions, and victory to our arms: That he will bless the labours of the husbandman, and pour forth abundance, so that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due season: That he will cause union, harmony, and mutual confidence to prevail throughout these States: That he will bestow on our great ally all those blessings which may enable him to be gloriously instrumental in protecting the rights of mankind, and promoting the happiness of his subjects: That he will bountifully continue his paternal care to the Commander in Chief and the officers and soldiers of the United States: That he will grant the blessings of peace to all contending nations, freedom to those who are in bondage, and comfort to the afflicted: That he will diffuse useful knowledge, extend the influence of true religion, and give us that peace of mind which the world cannot give: That he will be our shield in the day of battle, our comforter in the hour of death, and our kind parent and merciful judge through time and through eternity."

Wherefore, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as the plain dictates of duty, whereby we are called to acknowledge and implore the providence and protection of Heaven, WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, to set apart the first *Thursday* in *May* next for the pious purposes mentioned in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour and recreation on that day.

Given, by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esq; President, and the Great Seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this sixteenth day of* April, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine,*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

An ACT *to raise the Supplies for the Year One Thousand Seven-Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary that a tax be forthwith laid on all estates real and personal within this State, as well to defray the expences of the government thereof, as to raise the sum of One Million and Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, recommended by the Honourable the Congress, as the quota or share of this State of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars to be raised by taxes the current year within the United States of America.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of Four Millions of Dollars shall be raised, levied and paid within the current year, and shall be assessed and taxed in the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this State, according to the proportions in manner following, that is to say: For the city and county of Philadelphia, Four Hundred and Ninety-Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-Six Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Seven-Pence. For the county of Bucks, Ninety-Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Nineteen Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Three-Pence. For the county of Chester, One Hundred and Fifty-Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Seven Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Three-Pence. For the county of Lancaster, Two Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Pounds Twelve Shillings and Ten-Pence. For the County of York, One Hundred and Nineteen Thousand One Hundred and Twenty-Six Pounds and Ten-Pence. For the county of Cumberland, One Hundred and Eleven Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Eight Pounds Ten Shillings and Three-Pence. For the county of Berks, One Hundred and Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Forty Pounds Twelve shillings and One Penny. For the County of Northampton, Sixty-One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Eight-Pence. For the county of Bedford, Thirty-Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine Pounds Five Shillings and Three-Pence. For the county of Northumberland, Fifty-Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Two-Pence. And for the county of Westmoreland, Forty-One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners and Assessors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the other counties within this commonwealth, shall meet together on or before the eighteenth day of May next, at the usual place in their respective counties, and shall then and there nominate and appoint for each township, ward and district, two reputable Freeholders as Assistant Assessors: And the said Commissioners and Assessors shall also then and there nominate and appoint the day or days on which the said Assistant and Township Assessors of each township, ward or district, shall attend with their returns of rateable property and the valuation thereof, as is herein after directed, and shall cause due notice thereof to be given to the said Township and Assistant Assessors; provided the further appointment does not exceed thirty days from the said eighteenth day of May next.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said two Freeholders and Township Assessors shall meet together at such time as they shall appoint, within the said township, ward or district, and shall go to the dwelling-house and place of residence of each inhabitant thereof, and shall by all lawful ways and means diligently inform themselves of the names and surnames of every person residing in their said township, ward or district, and their trades, professions or occupations, and put a value thereon, and of all the real and personal taxable property within the said township, ward or district; and the said Assessor and Freeholders respectively shall make out fair and true certificates in writing, of the names and surnames of all and every the persons dwelling and residing within all and every the townships in their districts, together with an account of what tracts and parcels of lands and tenements, houses and lots, and other real estates they respectively hold; also of all grist-mills, saw-mills, and all other mills, of what kind soever, breweries, distilleries, forges, furnaces, mines, rents, ground rents, and plate; the number of bound servants, negroes and mulattoes, and what merchandize and stock of cattle and horses they possess; and the said Township Assessor and Freeholders, having obtained an account of the taxable property and estates in their several townships, wards and districts, shall proceed well, faithfully and impartially to value and appraise all such real and personal property within their respective townships, districts or wards, for what the same would sell for in ready money; and having compleated the said valuation, they shall make out a fair exact certificate or return in writing, specifying all the said rateable property within their respective townships, districts or wards, distinguishing the several species thereof, together with the particular valuation set upon the said taxable property respectively, and also an alphabetical list of the names and surnames of all persons residing within their said townships, wards or districts, and of the owners of all the said real and personal property: And each of the said Township Assessors shall deliver to the Commissioners of the county the said certificate or return, on or before the day appointed for that purpose.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any located and surveyed unimproved lands shall be omitted in the returns to be made by virtue of this act, so that the same cannot be taxed according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such lands so omitted shall be liable and subject to pay all such taxes in the next or any subsequent assessment, which the same lands ought to have paid, had they been duly assessed, as by this act is directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the Commissioners shall have received the said certificates or returns of property, they shall, in conjunction with the County Assessors, and the proper township, ward or district, assess or proceed to lay such a rate on every Hundred Pounds worth (and so in proportion for every greater or less sum) of taxable estate and property, as will be sufficient to raise the proportion or quota by this act required of the county, together with the expences attending the laying, levying and collecting the same; and shall also fix and ascertain the quota or proportion of the sum of money charged upon such county, and of the allowance of the Treasurer and Commissioners, and Assessors, for their service by this act, which each township, ward or district within the same ought to bear and pay.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall wilfully conceal in the returns which he makes to the Township or Ward Assessors, any part of his taxable property within such township or ward, with intent to screen the same from taxation, the person so concealing shall pay four fold taxes for all property so concealed; and the money arising thereupon, over and above the taxes which such property ought to have yielded, shall be paid to the Supervisors of the Highways of such township or ward, for and towards repairing the public roads and highways within the same, and that any of the inhabitants of such township, ward or district, who shall be a competent witness in other cases, shall be a sufficient witness to prove such concealment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sums of money raised by virtue of this act in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this state, shall not be deemed or held as the exact proportion of the said city and counties, but the same shall hereafter be correctly and finally adjusted and ascertained by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, according to the returns of property to be laid by virtue of this act before the General Assembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Township and Assistant Assessors shall return with their certificates herein directed, a list of the names of all single freemen residing or sojourning in their several townships, wards or districts, together with their several trades, occupations or professions; and such of the said single men, not having real or personal estate for which they pay a tax exceeding the sum which would be rated by virtue of this clause, as have been out of their apprenticeship or servitude for the space of six months (except such as shall be actually engaged as enlisted soldiers or mariners in the service of the United States of America during the time of levying the same) shall be assessed by the said Township and Assistant Assessors any sum not exceeding the sum of Fifteen Pounds, nor less than the sum of Three Pounds, according to the respective circumstances of the said single freemen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the Township Assessor, when making the said return, to demand security of any single freemen or sojourners within his township for the amount of the largest tax proposed for freemen or sojourners in this act mentioned, and upon his or their refusing to enter sufficient security, or paying the said tax, the said Assessor is hereby authorized to take the body of the said freeman or sojourner before the nearest Justice, who is hereby authorized to commit him or them to the common goal of the county, there to remain for the space of one month, or until he enters such security or pays the tax.

And for the better discovery of personal property intended by this act to be charged: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every householder in this state shall, upon demand of any Assessor of his township, ward or district, give an acount of the names and occupations of such persons as shall sojourn or lodge in their respective houses, under the penalty of Thirty Pounds, to be recovered and applied for the repairs of the roads of the said township or ward as aforesaid; and if any person that ought to be taxed by virtue of this act, for or in respect of any personal property, shall, by removing his or her effects from the county where they ought to have been assessed, or by any other fraud or covin, escape and not be taxed, and the same be proved before any one of the Commissioners or any Justice of the Peace of the county where such person resides, at any time within six months next ensuing after such tax be made, every such person shall be charged, upon proof as aforesaid, at the four fold value of so much as he or she should or ought to have been taxed by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Commissioner, Assessor and Collector, who shall take upon himself the execution of this act, shall, for and during the time they shall actually be employed in the discharge of their duty as Commissioner, Assessor or Collector, be entirely exempt and free from all military duty.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of the death of any of the Commissioners, or of any of the County, Township or Assistant Assessors, or their neglect or refusal to act in discharge of the duties required of them by this act, then, and in every such case, the remaining Commissioners and County Assessors, or the major part of them, shall appoint others to supply the place or places of such as shall so die, neglect or refuse to act from time to time as occasion may require, which Commissioner or Assessor so chosen shall take the oath or affirmation in the manner herein prescribed, and shall have full powers and authorities to perform all the duties enjoined by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each County Commissioner, and County, Township, Ward, District and Assistant Assessor, shall respectively, before they enter on any of the duties required of them by this act, make before some Justice of the Peace of the proper county the oath or affirmation as is herein after directed, viz. If a County Commissioner, the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I will well and truly cause the rates and sums of money by virtue of this act imposed, to be duly and equally assessed and laid, according to the rules and directions mentioned in the act intitled, An Act to raise the supplies for the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, to the best of my skill and knowledge, so far as relates to the duty and office of a Commissioner, and herein I will spare no person for favour or affection, or grieve any for hatred or ill-will." If a County, Township, Ward, District or Assistant Assessor, the following oath or affirmation, to wit, I A. B. do swear or affirm that I will faithfully, justly and impartially assess the pound rate imposed by the act intitled, An Act to raise the supplies for the year One thousand seven hundred and seven-nine, according to the rate set-

[*For the remainder see the last page.*]

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *April* 14.

[NUMBER IV.]

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my laſt number I have laboured to make evident to my fellow-citizens, *that the preſent depreciation of our currency was the only efficient cauſe of our national calamities and diſorders.* According to my declared intention, I am now to offer my thoughts *on the remedy proper to be preſcribed for its cure.*

The cure is ſelf-evident—*Its credit muſt be ſupported, and its value raiſed.*—An author in the Pennſylvania Packet of the 16th Feb. laſt, has juſtly obſerved, *that the credit and the value of money are diſtinct things.* I have before ſhewed how the *value* of money is to be aſcertained—Its *credit* reſts on different foundations. That of gold and ſilver is its being without more alloy than the laws and cuſtoms of nations allow, and having full weight: That of bank notes in England, which paſs as their paper currency, depends upon the ſufficiency of the bank from whence they are emitted, to repay them in gold or ſilver when demanded. The *credit* of our paper currency, as it is emitted on a national debt, depends upon that debt being duly paid, and ſo the emitted money ſunk or deſtroyed: The *credit* of our loan-certificates depends upon that of our paper currency.—The reaſon for ſuſpecting the *credit* of our currency can only ariſe from the *probability that our nation will not be able to ſink it*, or not be *faithful to its engagements.* Had England ſucceeded in their attempt to ſubdue us, in human probability the money would have been loſt, together with whatever is valuable and dear to us in this world. In the commencement of the war, while victory, to appearance, hung in ſuſpence, tories and timid whigs had ſome pretext for their ſuſpicion of this credit. But according to preſent circumſtances, England ſeems to be in more danger of being ſubdued than America. As to the *ability* and the *pledged faith* of this nation, none will pretend to ſuſpect but ſuch as are influenced by principles of enmity, and with a view to embarraſs, as much as poſſibly they can, our national affairs. I ſuppoſe ſuch perſons would not ſuſpect the credit of an Engliſh bank-note, though it really is a thouſand times more precarious than our money. The bank, on which its credit depends, can never anſwer all its demands, in caſe the nation fails; and that owes an hundred and forty-five millions of pounds ſterling more than the whole amount of their gold and ſilver currency. Some of their own friends affirm, they owe twice as much to the United Provinces as the whole amount of their circulating caſh. And what kind of *ſecurity* or *credit* can ſuch notes have?—I take it then for granted, that the *credit* of our money is at preſent as well eſtabliſhed as that of any nation; and its depreciation cannot proceed from that cauſe. And thus no remedy is neceſſary *for the better eſtabliſhment of its credit.*

It is then only the *ſunk value of the money requires a remedy.* The Pennſylvania author, before recited, aſſerts *that our money is depreciated on ſome articles ten, on others twenty, on others thirty.* Suppoſing then we ſhould take it at the medium, *twenty for one;* and I am apprehenſive this will be near the matter at the preſent day. How long it will remain there no one can tell. I ſhall proceed, in my further animadverſions, on the ſuppoſition that twenty for one is the medium of its preſent value. From what I have before obſerved, it is manifeſt, *that the preſent true value of money* evidences what real property its poſſeſſor is entitled to receive for it. In the commencement of the war a continental dollar was worth a Spaniſh milled dollar, or its value; and it was the intention of Congreſs it ſhould remain ſo. But through *errors* in government; *fraud*, *villainy*, and *neceſſary ſelf-defence* in our citizens, the value has, by degrees, been reduced to twenty for one. Whatever individuals may have ſuffered by this reduction, here they are. Their money is worth no more. They can get no more for it. This undoubtedly is *a great*, *injurious*, and *deſtructive national evil*, which requires a ſpeedy and efficacious remedy. And the only one is, *that which will bring its value to its old ſtandard with the moſt juſtice and equity to individuals, and the leaſt oppreſſion and ruin to the community at large.* But, hic labor hic opus eſt; here is the difficulty. I have before obſerved, that our national debt is the fund on which our money and bank-notes are emitted. Now this debt is a *real thing*, it is *real property* and *real ſervices* for which it has been incurred. The money, as firſt emitted, was a true evidence of the value of theſe properties and ſervices received; but the money being now, by the common conſent of the nation (for ſo it paſſes) reduced to twenty for one, it is no longer a true evidence of the national debt. Suppoſe the nation was now to pay what they owe by barter; give property for property, and ſervice for ſervice; it is evident that they, in ſuch caſe, muſt give twenty dollars for the ſame property and ſervices they had for one at the original value. Conſequently, if we ſuppoſe the nominal national debt to be an hundred and ſixty millions of dollars, at their preſent value, then eight millions of dollars, at their original value, would purchaſe a ſufficiency of property and ſervice to anſwer the whole. So that the true concluſion from the premiſes is, *that the depreciators of our currency have, by an exact inverſe proportion, reduced our national debt as the depreciation has increaſed.* I am confident, if this nation was to borrow eight millions of Spaniſh milled dollars, and diſtribute them in juſt proportion to individuals for all the monies and bank-notes which have been emitted, that theſe eight millions would purchaſe as much real property or ſervice as the whole of the other. And if my confidence is well founded, then another conſequence would be inconteſtible; namely, *that the individuals, by giving twenty for one, would not have loſt one farthing by ſuch exchange.* Permit me to elucidate this by a familiar ſimilitude: Suppoſe a man exchanges twenty ſhillings in coppers for one pound in gold or ſilver, does that man loſe one farthing by ſuch exchange, though he gives twenty for one? Will not that one pound purchaſe as much as the twenty ſhillings? I confeſs, if money had retained its original value, our national debt would have been much greater than eight millions: Or if Congreſs was to purchaſe property and ſervices ſufficient to anſwer that which they have had for the national debt, at the preſent value of money, that the total amount would be vaſtly more than an hundred and ſixty millions. I therefore ſay, *that the depreciators have reduced our national debt by exact inverſe proportion.* In fact, it has been a voluntary paying our national debt, though unknown to them who did it. To make this evident, let us ſuppoſe *A.* ſold to-day real property for a dollar original value; a little while after he applies to *B.* for the ſame, or property of equal value: If *A.* then gives *B.* one-ſixth more than the dollar he received for it (from whatever motive this may ariſe) he conſents to loſe or ſink one-ſixth: And if from ſuch example a general rule and practice is deduced, then the nation, by common conſent, has ſunk that one-ſixth in paying their national debt.—— Thus have depreciators proceeded; and, by an unaccountable infatuation, have voluntarily paid the national debt, till in fact and reality it is brought down to a mere trifle. My readers will be pleaſed to obſerve, that I ſpeak of our national debt as excluſive of our foreign debt, which has been contracted for hard money, and therefore muſt be paid for in that, or the amount of it in produce. In this critical ſituation of affairs, our civil government have an opportunity either of effectually ruining this country, for which the depreciators have calculated their conduct, or ſeizing the opportunity which their miſconduct has afforded, to render their country infinite ſervice. At any rate, the preſent fluctuation of our currency muſt be remedied, and reduced to a fixed ſtandard, or the nation cannot exiſt. This is a ſelf-evident propoſition. I take for granted, that the community will cordially agree that it ought to be reduced to its former value. What I have thus far argued, opens to us the way which is to be purſued for bringing the value of our currency to that ſtandard.

In order to proſecute my deſign in this important matter, I lay down, as a fundamental rule in good policy, *The national debt ought not to be encreaſed more than abſolute neceſſity requires.* I ſuppoſe none will dare preſume openly to undertake the defence of the contrary.—I alſo obſerve, that as our currency and loan-certificates ſerve as the only medium for trade, *the community have it among them, eſtimated at its preſent value:* The farmer, mechanick, and tradeſman, as well as the merchant, Quartermaſter, Commiſſary, and their Deputies, each his ſhare; purſuant to their reſpective principles, opportunities, and agency of acquiring it. Alſo that monies entruſted to bodies politic or others, for the uſe and benefit of churches and ſeminaries of learning, and that was laid out before the depreciation had taken place to any conſiderable degree, for the maintenance of ſuperannuated perſons, widows and orphans, from its intereſt and income, *can have had no other agency in the depreciation than what hard neceſſity forced to be taken from the principal, for indiſpenſable neceſſary ſupport.* I humbly conceive, that in point of *good policy*, *equity* and *juſtice*, theſe three important particulars ought to take the lead in inveſtigating the neceſſary remedy for the diſorder. I ſhall, at leaſt, endeavour to ſquare my thoughts on this ſubject by theſe rules, and leave my candid fellow-citizens to judge of their *policy*, *equity* and *juſtice.*

It appears evident to me, that there are only three different ways to recover the loſt value of our money to its original: That is, *by a tax in the uſual manner;* or, on *the money itſelf*, in order to reduce the ſurplus quantity; or, *by borrowing a ſufficient ſum of foreign powers to ſubſtitute in its room.* Each require a candid and thorough examination.

The Congreſs ſeem to have adopted the firſt; as is evident from their reſolves of the ſecond of January laſt. Though the wiſdom, judgment and integrity of that auguſt body, the Repreſentatives of the United States, demand our reverence and due reſpect; yet they leave the liberty to the free ſubjects of this empire to *examine their proceedings with candour*, and *ſcrutinize their judgments and determinations by the ſtricteſt rules of good policy, equity and juſtice.* On theſe principles I proceed to examine the mean for the recovery of the loſt value of our money, recommended by Congreſs to the different States, as contained in their reſolves for that purpoſe.—A late author, in a piece publiſhed in Mr. Holt's Journal, No. 1811, under the ſignature, A Real Farmer, has held forth the ſecond, namely, *a tax on the money itſelf*, in whoſoever's hands it may be found, and thereby reduce the money and loan-certificates to their original value. I ſhall compare them in their reſpective natures and effects, in order that the *preference* may more clearly appear from ſuch contraſts, and ſo take both methods under conſideration at once.—Let us then conſider them,

1. With reſpect to *ſound and good policy.* They will carry in this relation theſe unavoidable conſequences and tendencies with them.

1. If the tax is laid on *real property*, it will *increaſe the national debt by an exact inverſe proportion.* The true national debt is now about eight millions of dollars. If, purſuant to the reſolves of Congreſs, taxes on real property ſhould pay an hundred millions in thirteen years, then the remainder is ſuppoſed to have retrieved its former value. Conſequently the farmer ſhall have ſweated and laboured thirteen years to increaſe the national debt from eight to thirty, by paying an hundred millions.—The other ſcheme takes the community at their own bargain. They themſelves have brought, by mutual conſent, the value down to twenty for one; and if every individual gets for his money the value he holds it at, what reaſon has he to complain? He exchanges only ſhillings for pounds. Now let every friend to his country, particularly let every farmer, mechanick and tradeſman judge, whether they would chooſe to pay an hundred millions of dollars in thirteen years, and then have thirty millions more to pay (after money ſhall be as ſcarce as it uſed to be) in five years more—or give up all the money they have, and receive one for twenty, when they will be left able to buy as much for the one as for the twenty; and then the whole debt of the nation to be but eight millions?

2. If the tax for the recovery of the value is laid on *real property*, it will *encourage the vileſt of men in their pernicious attempts to injure the ſtate:* The other will have the *direct contrary effect.* If this be true, there is no doubt which is to be preferred in point of good policy. That it is true, may appear evident, if we conſider that the very men who have acquired moſt of the money have, by their manner of acquiring, depreciated it. Their view was either immoderate gain at the expence of others, and in hopes that real property, or in other words, chiefly the farmers ſhould be obliged to make good their money; or they did it with a view to ruin our cauſe in this conteſt; which is now the *laſt hopeful reſort* of the tories. Now the plan Congreſs has reſolved to purſue ſeems perfectly to coincide with the former; becauſe it is evidently calculated to oblige the farmer to make the money good in the hands of thoſe miſcreants who have amaſſed great ſums of it. This would give a ſanction to their nefarious practice, and lay open the way for them again to purſue, on every ſimilar occaſion, to the ſtill greater embarraſſment than we are in at preſent.—And the plan requires ſo long a time to produce the deſired effect, that the tories are ſtill ſanguine in their hopes that our ruin will be compleated before this remedy can effect the cure. The plan to lay this tax on the *money itſelf* would evidently be the reverſe. For if theſe blood-ſuckers were to bear their proper proportion in reducing the money to its original value, a greater number of them would ſuffer more than gain: And as ſuch are only actuated by proſpects of lucre, they would hereby be effectually deterred from ſimilar attempts in future. And it is evident that it would, at one blow, overturn all the remains of the tottering hopes of the tories.

3. The firſt plan would be *exceeding dangerous to the civil liberties of the people, as now eſtabliſhed on and by their authority.* The other *would effectually ſecure them.* To prove this, let it be obſerved, that our preſent governments were intended to be *democratic republics*; that is, a government in the hands of the people. We have been happily ſituated for ſuch a government: A very great majority of the community being either independent freeholders, or mechanicks and tradeſmen of comfortable circumſtances in life. But if real property muſt pay both the tax to retrieve the value of the money, and that to pay the true national debt, then I am poſitive the neceſſary equilibrium or balance between our commonalty and gentry will be broke, and the government fall into the hands of the great; and ſo change from a *democracy* to an *ariſtocracy.* To make this plain to our common people, let us recollect the caſe in New-Jerſey for inſtance: If the three hundred thouſand pounds, our continental quota for the current year, be added to the hundred thouſand now levying, then this State will raiſe four hundred thouſand; and this whole ſum will not pay one half of its quota towards this year's national expence. Still then our debt increaſes. Thoſe who have amaſſed thouſands and tens of thouſands, and thrown it into the loan, muſt have their ſix per cent. out of the money thus raiſed, and pay not one farthing of it towards the tax. If this method is purſued till our national debt is paid, I plainly foreſee that our caſe is unavoidably ſimilar to that of the Egyptians in Joſeph's day. We have our ſeven years of plenty of money, and a number of Pharaohs hoard it up. The ſeven years of ſcarcity will force the generality of farmers and mechanicks to purchaſe it from them, to pay the tax for ſinking it. Firſt all their money will go; then their cattle and herds; next their land; and then their perſons. And do you farmers and mechanicks expect to have any ſhare in the government of this empire, after an amazing overbalance of wealth ſhall have been thrown into the hands of comparatively a few gentlemen? if you do you will be fatally miſtaken.—If the money be taxed, the nation will remain as it was. A few individuals may ſuffer; but as each will pay only a proper ſhare of what he has of it, none will be ruined more than are already: And ſo the neceſſary balance of wealth between the commonalty and gentry be preſerved, and our democratic governments ſecured.

4. *This meaſure threatens greater imminent danger, inſtead of a remedy, to the national evil; and therefore muſt be exceeding impolitic.* Beſides the dangerous ſituation of all commerce and trade, on account of the fluctuation of our currency (which if it holds much longer, I cannot ſee what will become of all our trade and commerce)—I ſay, beſide this, the military department of our army are undoubtedby the greateſt ſufferers of any active ſett of men in the whole community. The caſe is ſo clear, that I need not point out particulars. Theſe are the very men who fight our battles, defend our properties and liberties, and ſo deſerve the moſt at our hands. And theſe *very men*, who have been ſo active in amaſſing and depreciating the money, are the chief cauſes of their diſtreſs. What muſt this part of the army ſay or think, if ſuch men meet with the tender care of their country to enhance their unjuſt acquired riches, while their ruin is permitted to go on? And what effect can the Congreſs-plan have to remedy their grievances? Several years muſt elapſe before the effect can be felt. This is an evil which requires immediate redreſs. Should it be by raiſing all their pay proportionable to the preſent depreciation, no one knows how long the money would ſtand at the preſent value. And if this additional expence was to be paid within the eighteen years limited by Congreſs, by a tax on real property, what would the conſequence be? I need not anſwer it. If this tax was laid on the *depreciated money*, which has cauſed the evil, it might be effectually redreſſed in leſs than ſix months; *money be brought to its original value; regulating laws paſſed to keep it there; juſtice be done to that part of our army; commerce and trade be carried on with regularity and ſafety.*

On a review of the foregoing particulars, I cannot pretend to judge how it may appear to others; but to me it is evident, that the Congreſs-plan is *exceeding impolitic, and pregnant with inſurmountable difficulties* and *pernicious evils to the public weal.* The other manifeſtly founded *on good policy*, and of *immediate tendency to promote the public intereſt.*

I intend alſo to conſider theſe different plans *in their relation to equity and juſtice:* But as my chain of reaſonings has already led me almoſt beyond the limits of a newſpaper, I beg leave to defer this to a future opportunity.——I take the pleaſure, Sir, to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your's and the Public's true friend, and real well-wiſher,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Madrid, Sept. 20. Lord Grantham, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, is dangerouſly ill, which throws great delay in the important negociations now on the tapis between our Court and the Court of London. We daily expect a Courier from London, diſpatched by Count Almadovar, who will bring the laſt determination and poſitive anſwer from the Britiſh Court to our propoſitions, which anſwer will decide the fate of both nations as to peace or war.

Paris, Nov. 23. The ſquadron of ſix ſhips of war, under whoſe eſcort two ſhips are to ſail from L'Orient, are not yet ready for ſea. They are to be victualled for ſix months, and it is given out that 4000 regular troops are to be ſent with them. The general opinion is, that they are deſtined for the coaſt of Coromandel.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 4. Yeſterday the meſſenger who went with the laſt diſpatches from Government to the Court of Madrid returned, with an expreſs to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, which expreſs it is expected will be laid before the Privy Council.

A letter received on Friday by a perſon in Liverpool from Liſbon, dated Nov. 7, ſays, "Lord Grantham, at Madrid, has officially intimated to the different Engliſh Conſuls in Spain, to forewarn the merchants to be upon their guard, leſt affairs ſhould take an unexpected turn.

Yeſterday a late Commiſſioner to the American Congreſs was near four hours in conference with ſome perſons in high offices.

It was yeſterday *reported*, that information had been received by the way of France, of eight of the thirteen revolted American provinces having, on mature conſidera-

tion, accepted of the conciliatory terms lately offered by the Commiſſioners appointed to treat with America, and that it was expected the five remaining provinces would ſhortly follow the example of the former.

It is ſaid to be determined on to ſend a fleet into the Mediterranean; in conſequence of which ſome think the Spaniards will declare for the French, as the former Court has ſtrongly oppoſed the meaſure of a Britiſh ſquadron, more than a limited number, from going into the Mediterranean.

We are informed, that the following regiments are to embark in February for America, viz. 1ſt and 2d battalion of Royals; 3d, 11th, 13th, 19th, 25th, 30th, 32d, 36th, and 69th, in all, eleven battalions.

Dec. 7. The German troops to go to America are to embark at Embden, leave having been obtained from the King of Pruſſia for that purpoſe.

The 11th, 66th and 67th regiments, now in Ireland, are ordered to be in readineſs to embark in the ſpring for America.

Ten thouſand men are to go to America in the ſpring, half to be foreigners, and the remainder Engliſh.

In conſequence of previous notice in the public papers, a very numerous meeting of Weſt-India merchants and planters was held on Thurſday at the London Tavern. Almoſt all the principal gentlemen belonging to the Iſlands, reſident in England, were preſent.

Mr. Brathwaite propoſed an Addreſs and Petition to the King, the ſubſtance of which he recited by way of inſtructing the Committee that might be appointed to draw it up. It conſiſted of various articles, the principal of which related to the denunciation of the Commiſſioners in America, to carry on a predatory war in future by fire and ſword, which the petitioners apprehended would be retaliated with ten-fold vengeance on the ſea coaſts of the Weſt-India Iſlands.

The Revenge, of 14 guns, from Whitehaven for New-York; the Fanny tranſport, of ſix guns, from New-York for Portſmouth; a brig from Cork; two ſchooners from Newfoundland, with fiſh; the Reſolution privateer, of Jerſey; and the Earl of Sandwich, Sainthill, from Poole for Newfoundland, with her prize, the St. Eſprit, from St. Domingo, worth 20,000l. are all taken and carried into Breſt.

The Betſy, Gray, from Portſmouth in New-England to Martinico, is taken by the Roſe armed ſhip, and carried into Grenada.

During the receſs at Chriſtmas it is talked that the following changes will take place, viz. the Earl of Shelburn to ſucceed Lord Suffolk, Lord Camden to ſucceed Earl Gower, Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey to retire, the Attorney General to ſucceed him, and Mr. Dunning to be Attorney General.

Dec. 12. The treatment that Admiral Keppel has met with from the preſent Miniſters, and their aſſociates, is more than ſufficient to deter every officer of character from taking any important command, while they are in office. Lord Howe, General Howe, General Clinton, General Carleton, General Burgoyne, General Gage, Admiral Graves, &c. &c. have all, in their turns, been vilified and traduced by the hired writers, and other creatures of the preſent Miniſtry. Becauſe the public did not reſent that baſe treatment of thoſe gallant officers, the Miniſters have taken courage, and ventured to proceed a ſtep further; and now, at the inſtance of *one of their creatures*, they have dared to order a trial of Admiral Keppel. But there is one truth, which every body knows, and which every body underſtands, viz. THAT ADMIRAL KEPPEL FOUGHT, *and Sir Hugh Palliſer* DID NOT OBEY *the ſignal.* —It is equally true, that Sir Hugh Palliſer is the *favourite* of Lord Sandwich, and that Admiral Keppel is only an honeſt man: That Sir Hugh Palliſer is one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and that the Admiralty are to name the officers who are to compoſe the court-martial.

Miniſters are peculiarly careful in a *certain* mode of *management* when they *create* trials for *particular purpoſes.*—When even Almon was tried for Junius's letter (with which he had no concern) one of the Clerks of the War Office was Foreman of the Jury.

A circumſtance of the moſt alarming nature is to be dreaded from the conſequences of Sir H. Palliſer's conduct; and in the debate of laſt night, it was hinted at by more than one; and that is, *a general mutiny in the fleet.* The marine of England will not ſuffer their glorious Commander to be ſacrificed to ſecure the ſafety of a C—A———, becauſe he happens to be the boſom friend of Lord Sandwich; and it is to be dreaded, that they will riſe to a man, not only to protect their Admiral, but to revenge his uſage.

Admiral Pigot, General Conway, and every military man in the Houſe, were ſhocked at the conduct of the Admiralty Board, and declared, that they conſidered it no longer ſafe for any man of honour to continue in the ſervice, when they were liable to be brought to a court-martial by every villain under their command, by every Lieutenant, Midſhipman, or even common ſailor, in the navy; for if *diſcretionary* powers do not reſt in the Admiralty Board, the danger will extend ſo far, ſince their peremptory powers oblige them to an explicit deciſion on every ſpecific charge.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) March* 10.

Our coaſt ſtill ſwarms with privateers of the enemy; almoſt every day ſome of their brigs, ſmall ſchooners and ſloops come in ſight, and ſometimes two twenty gun ſhips, the Daphne and the Unicorn; but we do not hear they have taken any thing ſince the renewal of the embargo. The Hornet and Monmouth brigs, and Rattlesnake ſchooner, have been upon a cruize, but whenever they fall in with privateers, they have immediately ſailed towards the men of war, who, with two brigs and two ſchooners, chaſed our veſſels in on Monday.

Laſt Sunday Se'nnight, another Lieutenant and 7 ſeamen, belonging to a privateer from St. Auguſtine, were made priſoners at the entrance of George-Town harbour, attempting to cut out ſome veſſels there.

By intelligence laſt week from the ſouthward we learn, that General Aſh, having taken poſt in the State of Georgia, he was attacked laſt Wedneſday afternoon, by Col. Campbell, with ſo ſuperior a number of men (at leaſt double) that General Aſh was obliged to croſs the river: The gallant Col. Elbert covered his retreat with his own brigade, many of whom have been killed or taken. Our loſs is ſuppoſed to be about 100; that of the enemy is not yet known.

One of the letters gives us the following information, viz. "Intelligence having been received, that the enemy were erecting a ſtockade fort at Hudſon Bluff, with 500 men; early on Wedneſday morning Major De Braham, with about 150 horſe, was ordered out to reconnoitre that poſt—He went within two miles of Houſton's, and took Capt. Cunningham of the Highlanders and nine other priſoners: He met with the camp the enemy had that day quitted, and found the heads of nine beeves they had killed. Juſt as it grew dark, he returned with his party to Briar-Creek bridge (quite ignorant of what had happened in the afternoon) and being hailed by the Britiſh centries who were in poſſeſſion of the camp, anſwered, that he was the party returned from Houſton's, whereupon they forbad his approach. After ſome altercation, they fired upon him; ſtill he did not conceive they were enemies, but imagined they were ſome of General Rutherford's brigade, that had croſſed late in the evening, and were ignorant of his having gone off in the morning; he therefore went a little lower, and croſſed the ford with his whole party; when he had aſcended the bank on the other ſide, he found the whole Britiſh army drawn up before him with their artillery; they inſtantly fired upon him as faſt as they could, and his party returned it ſmartly, retreating again acroſs the ford. In the retreat he loſt his guides, and five of his priſoners, but brought off the others with him. A few of his men were killed, but the enemy did not purſue a ſtep,—their loſs not known."

PROVIDENCE *(Rhode-Iſland) March* 27.

Saturday laſt about 20 ſail of veſſels from Newport (ſuppoſed to be a Wood-fleet) went up the Weſtern Sound, under convoy of the Nautilus ſloop of war; ſince which it is ſaid ſeveral of them have been driven aſhore on Gardner's Iſland.

April 1. Intelligence is received at General Glover's head-quarters in this town, that a large fleet of ſhipping paſſed Point-Judith Monday afternoon laſt, bound into Newport; the weather being hazy, it could not be aſcertained what number the fleet conſiſted of, or whether they had any troops on board.

Advice is alſo received, that the enemy on Rhode-Iſland are in motion; and, as it is ſuppoſed they are meditating ſome miſchief, it behoves every man to be in readineſs to meet them at a moment's warning.

*** The firing of the BEACON, as uſual, with three diſtinct cannon, will be the alarm.

CHATHAM (New-Jerſey) April 13.

On the 11th ult. four men armed were diſcovered paſſing privately through the mountains in the eaſtern part of Suſſex county: The inhabitants, on receiving intelligence, immediately proceeded in purſuit of them, and having a number of excellent dogs for tracking, they purſued them different routes upwards of thirty miles, when, by the aſſiſtance of the dogs, they were diſcovered. Two of them made their eſcape, and the other two are ſafely lodged in the provo of the continental troops ſtationed at Miniſink. They proved to be ſpies ſent, by the Britiſh Commander in New-York, with diſpatches to thoſe infamous butchers Butler and Brant. One of the above priſoners is named Robert Land, was formerly a magiſtrate under the tyrant George Whelps, Eſq; and lived at Coſheckton. No doubt but the court-martial, which is now trying them, will honour them with a ſhare of continental hemp.

On Friday night, the 2d inſtant, were taken on Bergen Neck, by a party of the 64th regiment, Lieut. Paul and twelve privates belonging to Col. Shreve's regiment.

We hear that General Sullivan is recalled from the command at Providence, and that General Gates ſucceeds him in the command of that department.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 21.

Extract of a letter from the Continental Agent at St. Euſtatia, to the Hon. Commercial Committee of Congreſs, dated April 1, 1779.

"We have the pleaſure to inform you that the prohibition on exporting powder, arms, &c. here is taken off, and we have free liberty now to ſend thoſe articles to any part of the world."

Publiſhed by Order of the Committee,
MOSES YOUNG, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from General Lincoln, dated Puryſburg, March 7, 1779.

"After the enemy left Auguſta, General Aſhe, who was ſtationed on the oppoſite ſide of the river, was ordered to croſs, and take poſt at or near Briar Creek lower bridge, as thereby he would cover the upper part of the country, and as this was conſidered one of the ſtrongeſt poſts therein, his left being ſecured by a deep ſwamp and the Savanna, his front by the creek, which at this place is unfordable, and about ſixty yards wide; beſides, he had a party of about 200 horſe to cover his right and rear.

"Boats were provided for the troops to recroſs the Savannah, in caſe the enemy ſhould move againſt them in force, and the baggage was ſent over that they might not be encumbered therewith, in caſe they ſhould be obliged to retire into the country. But, notwithſtanding, on the third inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy fell into his rear (his horſe at that time being over Briar Creek in front) and began the attack ſo ſuddenly that the General had not time to form the whole of his troops, which amounted to about 1200 excluſive of the horſe; thoſe which were formed ſoon gave way, though many officers exerted themſelves to prevent it (excepting a few under General Elbert, and one or two regiments of North-Carolina militia) ſome, he informs me, without firing, they took to the ſwamp, and eſcaped either by ſwimming the river, or being brought acroſs in boats.

"His loſs of men is very inconſiderable, General Aſhe ſuppoſes one hundred and fifty or two hundred, but ſince he gave me this account many have come in; and I hear from a perſon juſt now from Auguſta, that fifty of them are at that place. One braſs field piece is left, and two ſmall iron ones, ſome ammunition and waggons, and one baggage waggon, as alſo many of the mens arms —General Elbert is among the miſſing."

On Thurſday laſt the Frigate Dean, Capt. Nicholſon—Brig Sally, Capt. Curven—Ship Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Weeks, and Sloop Mars, Capt. Palace, arrived here from Martinico; and Brig —, Capt. Doan, and a Pilot-boat, Capt. Liſle, from St. Euſtatius. The above veſſels are loaded with European goods and Weſt-India produce.

Captain Douglaſs, in the Hunter privateer ſchooner, belonging to this port, a few days ago fell in with and took a ſchooner from St. Kitts, with 137 hogſheads of rum, and brought her in ſafe.

Some days ago a ſhip, two brigs and a ſchooner, arrived in Hampton-Road, Virginia, with a flag of truce, from New-York. They bring cloathing, baggage, wine, rum, tea, ſugar and 10,150 guineas, for the uſe of the officers and ſoldiers, who were made priſoners with General Burgoyne, at Saratoga.

A Spaniſh ſnow, laden with rum, ſugar, wine, dry goods, hides, &c. is arrived at Portſmouth, N. England.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, held at New-Caſtle on the 10th inſtant, before the Hon. William Killen, David Finney and John Jones, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Delaware State, Frederick Vert was indicted for High Treaſon, and acquitted; Jacob Stroud was indicted for paſſing counterfeit Forty Dollar Bills, of the emiſſion of April 11, 1778, knowing them to be ſuch, and acquitted; and Joſeph Judſon was indicted and found guilty of High Treaſon, and ſentenced agreeable to the Laws of England in caſes of High Treaſon.

A City Court will be held at the Court-houſe this day, at 10 o'clock.

A HINT *in Seaſon.*

CONGRESS, ſome time ago, determined the cauſe reſpecting the ſloop Active and cargo in favour of the appellants, contrary to the laws of Pennſylvania, founded on a recommendation of Congreſs, as well as contrary to the verdict of an impartial jury. This determination is evidently erroneous, yet it is whiſpered, that, to *ſave the honour of Congreſs*, it will be this day moved in that honourable body, to draw on the Treaſury of the United States, in favour of the appellants, for the amount of the ſaid ſloop and cargo, and charge it to the State of Pennſylvania! The King and Parliament of Great-Britain loſt Thirteen States, by attempting to ſupport their honour by doing an act of *In*juſtice: Congreſs have it in their power to ſupport their honour by an act of *juſtice:* If it is neceſſary to pay this money, let it be paid by the men who led Congreſs into the error. T. G.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant Folio FAMILY BIBLE, in the Hollandiſh Language, with Explanations, ſtrong bound, with Braſs Claſps, Corners, &c. Apply to the PRINTERS.

THE *Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend *the Annual Election* of Managers and Treaſurer, to be held, according to Law, on the third Day of the next Month, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at the Managers Room in the ſaid Hoſpital. *April* 20.

BOARD and LODGINGS

For three or four Children, of either Sex, may be had in a private Family in the City, where their Conduct and Manners will be properly attended to. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the Lancaſter road, a Pair of SILVER BUCKLES, marked ES, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a certain *James M'Cartey.* The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again.

April 17. † ABRAHAM STREEPER.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the beginning of May,

TWO brick HOUSES, adjoining each other, a few doors above the Court-houſe, in the high ſtreet at Burlington, they have each a large commodious room, fit for a ſtore, and in a very good ſituation, each a good garden, and one of them a ſtable and hay-houſe. For terms, apply to THOMAS POWELL, on the premiſes; who has for immediate ſale, a compleat ſett of moveable Brewing Utenſils, with which ten barrels of the beſt beer may be made at a brewing; likewiſe an excellent ſtill, which holds one hundred gallons, with a number of iron-bound hogſheads, barrels, &c. 2 *W.*

April 9, 1779.

WHEREAS *Solomon Allman*, late of Lower Penn's-Neck, Salem County, is deceaſed, and has left an eſtate, which is in the ſubſcriber's hands. His heirs, if there be any living, are deſired to come and prove their property, in two months from this date. JOSEPH COPNER. ¶

Philadelphia, April 7, 1779.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the door of the ſubſcriber, the corner of Cheſtnut in Fifth-ſtreet, a BAY MARE, with a large blaze in her face, about 14 hands high, near four years old, has three ſaddle marks on her back, and a lump on her hind gambril, ſuppoſed by the kick of a horſe, a natural trotter, and has a long ſwitch tail. TEN POUNDS reward will be paid on delivery of the mare, or TWENTY POUNDS if the thief is ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, by SIMON GORE. ¶

WAS taken up as a STRAY, on the 26th of December, in the year 1777, and advertiſed in Dunlap's Pennſylvania Packet, of March 1778, a BAY HORSE, about ſeven years old, 13½ hands, both trots and paces, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead and his near hind foot white: The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to DAVID KINKEAD, in Newark, New-Caſtle county, and Delaware ſtate. If not applied for in 3 weeks from this 21ſt day of April, 1779, he will be ſold for the charges. ¶

Philadelphia, April 20, 1779.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the New-Ferry Houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, on Monday, the 12th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named *Thomas Walling*, he is of a ſmall ſtature, has black hair, and an innocent look; he went off without a hat and barefooted, and took no other clothes than thoſe on him, which was a blue coat and jacket lined with ſtriped linſey, a blue and white ſtriped ſhirt, and a pair of old linen trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice boy, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward. ‡ ANDREW HERTSZOG.

Roxborough, April 19, 1779.

CAME to the Tavern of Nathan Levering, on the Ridge Road, the following STRAYS, viz. A Brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, ſhod all round, has ſome Saddle Marks on her Back; alſo a Brown HORSE, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, ſhod all round, both Switch Tails, the latter ſuppoſed to be about 7 Years old. Their Owners are deſired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ¶ NATHAN LEVERING.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to ſell at Vendue, lands, tenements, veſſels, rigging, horſes, carriages, furniture, and all ſorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be ſold at vendue. All ſtrangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a ſtore to expoſe their goods at private ſale in, he will receive and ſell for the beſt account of the owners for a ſmall commiſſion. All thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by their moſt humble ſervant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or paſture, with a good log houſe and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Cheſter creek running through the ſame, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all freſh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of ſeveral grift-mills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

tled in that act, to the best of my skill and knowledge, and that in making the valuation of property and in performing the other duties required by the said act, I will spare no person for favour or affection, nor any person grieve for hatred, malice or ill will."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the County Assessors shall appoint some fit person for or in every township, ward or district, to be Collector of the taxes to be raised by virtue of this act, and shall cause fair duplicates of the assessment of each township, ward or district to be made, one part whereof shall by the Clerk of the Commissioners and Assessors be delivered to one of the said Commissioners of the proper county, and the other part to the Collector of each district, with directions from the said Commissioners to every such Collector indorsed on his duplicate, or annexed thereunto, requiring him to demand of the parties the respective sums of money wherewith they are chargeable, and acquaint them of the day of appeal, which shall be appointed by the Commissioners within thirty days after the said assessments are made; but where any of the Collectors cannot meet with the party of whom demand is to be made as aforesaid, he or they shall leave notice in writing with some of the family at the place of the party's last abode, signifying also the day of appeal, at which day every of the Collectors shall return their several duplicates.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons find him or themselves aggrieved with any of the said assessments, he or they may appeal to the Commissioners of the proper county.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners are hereby required to meet on the said day of appeal, where the said Assessors shall attend, whereupon the said Commissioners shall take due notice thereof, and strictly examine the persons appealing upon their oath or affirmation, or otherwise, concerning the cause of their appeal, and upon such examination or proof of others, they are hereby impowered to diminish or add to the persons rate or assessment as to them shall seem just and reasonable; with power also to call before them such persons, and take notice of such estates as they find are omitted in the said assessment, in order to rectify it; and if the persons so omitted refuse or neglect to appear and give an account of their taxable estate, they shall pay double the sum they should or ought to have been rated at by this act. And the said Commissioners shall cause their Clerks to draw fair duplicates of the assessments of the said respective districts, so rectified as aforesaid, and deliver them to the Collectors of the several townships, wards or districts where they belong, within ten days after the appeal, with a warrant thereunto annexed, under the hand and seal of two or more of the Commissioners, requiring them forthwith to collect and receive from the persons assessed, the several sums in the said duplicates respectively mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Collectors shall, once in six weeks at least, render a just and true account of, and bring in and pay unto the respective County Treasurers, all such sums of money as they shall then have received, and shall pay the whole and every of the sums of money assessed in their respective duplicates, within three months next after the said days of appeal, and the Treasurers shall give receipts to the Collectors for such sums of money as they shall so bring in and pay from time to time, which receipts shall be the Collectors discharge for so much: And that the said Treasurers shall from time to time signify in writing to the said Commissioners how much every Collector brings in and pays as aforesaid; and when any of the said Collectors are negligent or refuse to do their duty in the premises, the Treasurers are hereby required forthwith to signify the same by way of complaint, to the Commissioners, where such neglect or refusal shall happen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons so rated or assessed by virtue of this act, shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum or sums so assessed by the space of thirty days after demand made as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Collectors respectively, by virtue of a special warrant for that purpose, signed and sealed by two or more of the said Commissioners, who shall forthwith grant the same, and shall thereby impower the said Collectors to call to their assistance, if occasion be, any Constable or other person, and in case of resistance to break open in the day time any house, trunk, box, chest, closet, cupboard, or other things where any such offenders goods and chattels or effects are supposed to be, and make distress and sale thereof, rendering the overplus if any be, to the owners, after reasonable charges deducted; but if no distress can be found by the Collector, and the party refuses or neglects to shew them goods or chattels of his own forthwith to satisfy the money then due with reasonable charges, then the Collector shall take the body of every such person, and bring him to the county goal, and deliver him to the Sheriff or keeper of the said goal, who shall detain him in safe custody without bail or mainprize until payment be made.

Provided always, That where effects cannot be found sufficient to answer the whole sum in arrear with charges as aforesaid, then distress shall be made for so much as the effects extend to, and the party imprisoned only for the residue thereof with incident charges, all which charges of distress, assistance and bringing to prison, shall be adjusted and settled by any two or more of the said Commissioners when such occasion shall happen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if, upon complaint of the Treasurer to the Commissioners, it shall appear that any of the said Collectors refuse or neglect to pay the said sums of money which he or they shall be respectively charged to collect, or produce receipts testifying the payments or delivery thereof as aforesaid, and deliver the money in the manner and at the time by this act required, retaining such sum as is hereby allowed for collecting and paying the same, then the Commissioners of the proper county, or any two of them, shall fine every such delinquent Collector in any sum not exceeding One Thousand Pounds, and appoint others to act in his or their stead.

Provided the said Commissioners give the said Collector ten days notice of such complaint being lodged by the Treasurer, that the said Collector may have an opportunity of making it appear that the said complaint is not well founded, or paying in such sum as may be retained in his hands.

And moreover, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of the proper county, or any two of them, and they are hereby required to meet and issue out their warrants under their hands and seals to the Sheriff or Coroner of the proper county, requiring him to take the body, and seize and secure the estate real and personal belonging to such delinquent, or which shall come into the hands or possession of his heirs, executors or administrators, wherever the same can be discovered or found in this state, and make return of his proceedings therein at such time and place as the Commissioners shall appoint.

And that the said Commissioners who shall cause the said lands and estates to be seized and secured as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby impowered to appoint a time for a general meeting of the Commissioners of such county, and there to cause public notice to be given where such meeting shall be appointed, ten days at least before such general meeting: And the Commissioners then present at such meeting, or the major part of them, in case the money detained by such delinquent be not then paid or satisfied, shall and are hereby impowered and required to issue forth their warrants or precepts to the Sheriff or Coroner of the proper county, impowering and requiring him to sell and dispose of all such estates as shall be for the cause aforesaid seized and secured, or such part thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the deficiencies aforesaid and all charges, and to bring the money arising by such sale to the Commissioners who granted such warrants, in order to satisfy and pay unto the respective County Treasurers for the time being, the sum or sums that shall be so unpaid or detained in the hands of the said Collectors or other persons, their heirs, executors or administrators respectively, with damages for what shall be so unpaid, returning the overplus, if any be, to the owner, after all necessary charges deducted: And when any sale of land, tenements or hereditaments shall be made by such Sheriff or Coroner respectively, pursuant to this act, the title and conveyance thereof shall be by deed signed, sealed and delivered by the Sheriff or Coroner to such person or persons as shall purchase the same, in fee simple or otherwise, which shall be most absolute and available in law against the said delinquents and their heirs and assigns, and all claiming under them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the owner or owners of land and other real property, by this act made subject to taxation, or some person or persons for him or them do not appear, or shall neglect or refuse to pay the rates assessed thereon, by the space of forty days after the days of the appeal, then, and in every such case, the said lands or other real property, together with the rates assessed thereon, shall be advertised in the township or county in which such lands do lie, or in the place where such owner or owners do dwell: And the Commissioners of the respective counties shall, and they are hereby required to give public notice thereof in some of the English and German papers for at least three months, that the sale will be made of such parts of the said lands, as will be sufficient to discharge the taxes due for the same, and all charges accruing by reason of the refusal or non-payment thereof. And if the owner or owners of such lands or other real estate, or some person or persons in their behalf, do not appear to discharge and pay the said taxes with all the charges as aforesaid, then the said Commissioners of the respective counties are authorized and hereby impowered to sell the said lands or other real estate, or so much thereof as aforesaid, by public vendue, to such person or persons as will appear and give most for the same, returning the overplus, if any be, to the owner or owners of such lands, or their legal representative, as aforesaid, after all necessary charges deducted; and when any sale of such land or other real estate shall be, as aforesaid, made by the Sheriff or Coroner respectively, pursuant to this act, the title and conveyance thereof shall be by deed signed, sealed and delivered by the Sheriff or Coroner to such person or persons as shall purchase the same, in fee simple, or otherwise, which shall be most absolute and available in law against the said delinquents, and their heirs and assigns, and all claiming under them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any of the present Commissioners or Assessors of the city and county of Philadelphia, or of any of the other counties within this State, shall refuse or neglect to do and perform all, or any the duties required of him by this act, he shall be fined by the other Commissioners, or Commissioner and Assessors, or a majority of them of such county, any sum, not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, for the use of the State; and they, the said two other Commissioners, or the said one Commissioner and Assessors, or a majority of them, may and shall, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required to nominate and appoint an able and skilful Freeholder, or two able and skilful Freeholders, as the case may require, of the county where such refusal or neglect shall happen, as Commissioner or Commissioners or County Assessors for such county, for the current year: And if any of the persons appointed Collectors of the tax imposed by this act, or if any person shall be appointed an Assistant Assessor, or shall after notice of his appointment refuse or neglect to do and perform all or any the duties required of him by this act, then, and in such case, the Commissioners and Assessors, or a majority of them, of the county where such refusal or neglect shall happen, shall fine such delinquent Collector or Assessor any sum, not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, for the use of the State, and appoint other Collectors or Assessors in the stead of such delinquents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the County Treasurers respectively shall be allowed for their trouble in receiving and paying all such monies as shall come into their hands respectively, by virtue of this act, the sum of Seven Shillings and Six-Pence for every Hundred Pounds; and the Treasurer of the State shall be allowed for his trouble in receiving and paying all such monies as shall come into his hands, by virtue of this act, the sum of Two Shillings and Six-Pence for every Hundred Pounds, and no more.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of each of the other counties, shall pay over all the monies by them severally received, deducting their own commissions or allowance, to the Treasurer of the State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of each respective county shall at the next meeting of Assembly, after the said taxes are settled and adjusted, cause to be laid before this House true and fair duplicates of all the returns of property and rates laid in each respective county, ward or district, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the County Commissioners and Assessors, and each of the Township, Ward, District and Assistant Assessors, shall each of them have and receive Forty-Five Shillings per day, for each day that they shall bona fide be employed in the several duties required of them by this act; and that the several Collectors employed for the due execution of this act, shall be allowed Six-Pence in the Pound for every Pound by him so collected.

And that the said Commissioners be, and they hereby are empowered to employ a suitable Clerk for transacting the business required of such Clerk by this act, who is to be paid for his services out of the taxes to be raised by virtue of this act.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the third day of April, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

TO BE SOLD,

By Way of Public VENDUE, on the 30th of this instant April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Francony, Philadelphia county, containing 252 acres of good LAND, about 150 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, 30 acres of good meadow, a good orchard of 200 trees, the whole in good repair. Also a waggon and five horses. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by PHILIP NISE.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT OF GROUND, 30 Feet front and 78 Feet deep, on which are two Tenements, next Door to the Subscriber, in Fifth-Street, between Market and Arch-Streets. For further Particulars, enquire of

April 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BOURNE.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A LARGE Frame HOUSE and KITCHEN, in Water-street, between Lombard-street and South-street, formerly belonging to THOMAS CLIFFEN, Sadler. Enquire of

April 6, 1779. ‡ JAMES HOOD, Cooper.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, situated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large mansion house, with several out-houses, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods:---Another on the western line will contain about 20 acres, several of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extensive prospect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile distant:---Between those lots will be several of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eastern side of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforesaid 20 acre lot:---They are very suitable for pasture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the nearest about half a mile from town, and the farthest about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖ 4*W*.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 5, 1779.

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the Coffee-house, on Fourth-day, the 28th instant, sale to begin at eleven o'clock,

ALL the Real Estate of JAMES YOUNG, Esq; deceased, consisting of the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and seventy-two acres and a half, situate in Northampton county, within three miles of Easton, on the Bush-kill Creek (a beautiful and never-failing stream, abounding with a variety of fish) about eighty acres of the land are cleared, the remainder remarkably well timbered, and the whole in quality exceedingly good; there are on the premises, a log house, barn, stable, &c.

One Tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, situate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

To be SOLD also, the Rights which the deceased had in the following TRACTS, viz.

One Tract of three hundred and ninety-one acres, on or near the Forks of Kishkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan falls into it.

One ditto of seventy-five acres, situate on the east side of the Allegany River, being on both sides of the old trading path leading from the Kishkimanatus old town towards Chartrees old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, situate near the above on the Forks of Kishkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thousand acres in the State of Virginia, in pursuance of his Britannic Majesty's proclamation in the year 1763, surveyed 24th July 1773, situate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thousand acres, surveyed in pursuance of the above proclamation, situate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All persons having any demands against the estate of the deceased are requested to produce their accounts, that they may be adjusted; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERELL, Executors.

Potts-Grove, April 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons, in the night of the second ult. broke open and entered the house the subscriber lives in, and took out two large pewter dishes, and one middle sized ditto, one large pewter bason, one smaller ditto, and seven pewter plates, the plates marked S. M. I do hereby offer the above reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person that will give information, so that I may get the said goods again, and have the thief or thieves brought to proper punishment, or Forty Dollars for the goods only.

¶ SAMUEL M'CLINTUCK.

Douglas Township, Berks County, April 1, 1779.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named *John Henry Steinseifer*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown straight hair, long visage, dark complexion, speaks very little English: Had on and took with him, one new and one old hat, two country linen shirts, four jackets, two ash coloured, one with sleeves, and lined with home made linsey, and metal buttons, and one blue German ditto, blue flaxen trowsers, two pair of black and white woollen stockings, and two pair of shoes, one with nails in them, no buckles. He also took with him a half stocked gun, with a blue barrel and London lock, a sermon book, a blue and white pillow-case to carry his clothes in. Whoever secures said Runaway, so that I may have him again, shall have a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ YOST SEESSEE.

To be SOLD for Cash,

Of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing in the whole about one thousand acres, situate in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county. The land lies on both sides M'Michael's Creek, and adjoining Jacob Strowd, and at a small distance from his mill. There are upwards of one hundred acres of land cleared. It is well timbered, and a considerable quantity of good meadow may be made on each plantation. The above lands are in the midst of a very fine settlement, and the farthest part thereof not more than five miles from Nicholas Dupui, Esq; at Delaware River. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, at the Town of Northampton, commonly called Allen-Town, or of BENJAMIN TOMKINS, near the Wind Gap, or of THOMAS M'CARTY, near Brinker's mill.

† ROBERT LEVERS.

WANTED immediately, as a Clerk to a Compting House in this City, a Person thoroughly versed in Accounts, that writes a tolerable Hand, and can be well recommended: The highest Salary will be given. Apply to the PRINTERS. An Apprentice is also wanted, of a reputable Family and good Morals; no Fee will be required. †

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he cures and has for several years past, infallibly cured the BITE of a MAD DOG, as numbers of people in this and the neighbouring provinces can testify. My ancestors, for upwards of 150 years, did successfully practice the same cure in Old England, when the ablest physicians there, after trying their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unhappy as to meet with such a fatal disaster may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to me, in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. DANIEL GOODMAN.

Bucks County, March 25, 1779.

WHEREAS divers malicious persons have propagated a false and seditious report, that we, the subscribers, went frequently and conveyed provisions into the city of Philadelphia, while in possession of the enemy. We do now hereby call on those persons to prove their assertions, or for ever after be silent, and stand condemned of propagating false and calumnious reports.

JAMES M'NAIR.
¶ JOHN KEITH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1779. THE NUMB. 2550.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1779.

BOSTON, *April* 12.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, April 5, 1779.

"FRIDAY, April 2d, in the afternoon, Major Dimock of this town was informed, that about 10 or 12 veſſels were ſeen in the Sound ſteering this way, ſuppoſed with deſign of plundering and deſtroying this town: He immediately ſent expreſſes to Sandwich and Barnſtable, for the militia to come to their aſſiſtance. Col. Freeman, with Captains Fiſh and Swift, of Sandwich, and their companies arrived here that night and Saturday morning. It being then very foggy, part of the enemy's fleet appeared off Wood's Hole, to which a party of the militia were ordered and poſted there; ſoon after the fog cleared off, and ſeveral of the veſſels appeared againſt the town, near a low level piece of ground that extended from the ſhore quite to the houſes; there had been a ſmall entrenchment made ſome years ago upon the edge of the beach, which yet remained. Col Freeman marched the remainder of the men down to the ſhore, poſting about 50 in ſaid entrenchment, and about 30 at about 130 rods diſtance, being the moſt convenient places for the enemy to land: About half paſt eleven they formed their fleet, conſiſting of two ſchooners and eight ſloops, into a line, againſt the two poſts, and commenced a very warm fire on our people, with cannon ball, double-headed ſhot, bars of iron, grape ſhot, and ſmall arms, and manned their boats, about ten in number, with about 220 men, leaving, to appearance, near double the number on board, and made various attempts to land in ſeveral places, keeping up a conſtant fire upon our people from half paſt 11 A. M. till half paſt 5 P. M. Col. Freeman and Major Dimock with about 50 men defended the entrenchment, and repeatedly challenged them (being within call) to land, which they durſt not attempt. Our people till now had generally reſerved their fire, but being ordered to fire on their fleet, they ſoon moved further off into the Sound, where they remained quiet till next morning: A party of them in their boats attempted to land at Wood's Hole, but about 30 of our men poſted there gave them a warm fire which ſoon drove them off, and the boats went to Nonnameſet, an iſland near Wood's Hole, where they landed and killed a few ſheep, cows and hogs the enemy had before left, and threatened to kill the family that lived there, becauſe they ſaid the d——d rebels had been killing them; they had two wounded men with them.---Our people being about to go upon the iſland, they retreated precipitately to their boats, carrying off only one hog, and half a cow that calved the day before. They enquired of the iſland's people our numbers, and ſaid the rebels fought like d—ls. The next day (April 4th) a little after ſun-riſe, they fired again from the veſſels to drive us from the entrenchment, and our people returned them a warm fire with their ſmall arms for a few minutes, upon which they put off for Homes's Hole. This morning (Monday the 5th) one armed ſloop proceeded to Nonnameſet Iſland, and ſent off a boat to get the proviſions they had killed and left there; but a party of our people got there before them and prevented their landing; and ſome boats of ours had like to have cut them off from the ſloop. Upon their getting to the ſloop, ſhe haſted to join the fleet, which then made ſail for Nantucket, as they ſaid.--A boat landed on Martha's-Vineyard, where they ſhot a few cattle, ſheep and hogs, which they carried off, paying for two ſheep only.---They told the Vineyard people they had ſent one ſloop to Rhode-Iſland, with cowards, who refuſed to fight, but probably the *wounded*.---The party conſiſted of tories.---Some of them were known to have gone from this State.---The commander was ſaid to be one Winſlow.---The ſecond in command one Leonard.---They fired on Saturday about 500 cannon. Had the entrenchment been given up, the town could not have been ſaved, their number on Saturday being much ſuperior to ours, and no men came to reinforce the Sandwich and Falmouth men, till the firing was over on Saturday.—Col. Freeman and Major Dimock, with their officers and men, behaved with the greateſt prudence, reſolution and bravery.---And we hope theſe baſe enemies of our country will be deterred from future attempts on this town."

By ſundry perſons of veracity, who were at Nantucket while the fleet of miſerable tory refugees were there, we have the following account, viz. That nine ſail of armed veſſels arrived there on Monday laſt at four o'clock in the afternoon, from Newport, but laſt from Falmouth; upon which the inhabitants ſent off a boat to know what demands they had, or what their buſineſs was: They were told that they were come after the property of the rebellious ſubjects of America, mentioned among others, Thomas Jenkins and Timothy Fitch. They immediately landed near 200 men, and entered the town with fixed bayonets and drawn ſwords; ſtiled themſelves Loyal Refugees (Royal Sheep ſtealers it ſhould be) and pretended to act under commiſſion from the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces at Newport.—They immediately began to break open and plunder the ſtores, warehouſes, &c. firſt that of Mr. Thomas Jenkins, which they cleared of a great quantity of goods, 260 barrels of oil, 2000 weight whale-bone, and ſtript it of every thing, even to ſome chalk and an old grindſtone; broke open a number of other ſtores, took a large quantity of oil, melaſſes, ſugar, coffee, and all kinds of goods that fell in their way, 30 or 40 ſuits of ſails, with anchors, cables, tow-lines, great quantities of cordage, rigging, &c. alſo the whole craft and proviſions they came acroſs. A hundred and fifty men or more were employed from four P. M. on Monday to ſix next morning, in plundering, inſulting, and abuſing the inhabitants; compelling them to truck down to their veſſels what they had taken from them. They owned they had been to Falmouth (in the county of Barnſtable) that they intended to have landed; but after proceeding with their boats along ſhore, they found no place ſo convenient to land as that they firſt propoſed (where a party of our people were placed) and made ſail and came in ſhore, eſpecially with two veſſels full of men, determined at all hazards to land; but as they got near in ſhore, the rebels who lay in ambuſh roſe and fired upon them, and killed 15 and wounded 20 more, whom they ſent off in a ſloop to Rhode-Iſland; that Edward Winſlow (formerly of Plymouth) was commanding officer when at Falmouth, but being wounded by a ball through the breaſt, was gone to Newport in ſaid veſſel; this was told by the centries, although George Leonard (formerly of Boſton, miller) pretended that he was gone to Rhode-Iſland with the gout in his ſtomach. This Leonard, being next in command to Winſlow, took the command at Nantucket, and Pelham Winſlow (formerly of Plymouth) was next to him, after Edward Winſlow was wounded, one Murray of Rutland, was the third in command.

They at laſt were told that a 20 gun ſhip and a privateer of the Americans were coming to take them, and being told the people would not bear with them four hours longer, they retreated precipitately carrying moſt of what they had plundered, but leaving ſome loaded carts which they could not ſtay to take with them---carried off two brigs, with their cargoes, bound to the Weſt-Indies, and two or three ſchooners, and a large number of boats; ſome things they could not carry off they deſtroyed. They told the people they ſhould come again very ſoon, and if they abuſed thoſe who were friendly to them, they would chaſtiſe them; that they intended to attack Falmouth again in a fortnight.

Some of our people who were on the ſpot, obſerved Doctor Tupper very buſy with them, and ſay they ſhewed great partiality of friendſhip to their brother tories.

From the above account, compared with what they owned at Nonnameſet and the Vineyard, we have reaſon to think Col. Freeman, and the brave men under his command, gave the poor raſcals a decent drubbing.

The following Proclamation of the aſſociated Refugees from the different parts of this State, which one of them in their great hurry left behind, ſhews in the cleareſt light the malignity of the whole herd of tories, and the impolicy of admitting any of them to return, or to remain among us—And it is hoped the real eſtates of our inveterate abſentees will ſoon be ſold in this State, as they have been in the neighbouring States, notwithſtanding many of them have been lately leaſed for a ſhort term.

TO further, in ſome degree, the ſervice of our moſt gracious Sovereign, and to afford the means by which the greatly injured people redreſs themſelves, his Excellency the Commander in Chief has, at the requeſt of a number of loyal refugees, permitted them to aſſociate and embody themſelves under officers duly appointed and commiſſioned, and to retaliate upon and make repriſal againſt the inhabitants of the ſeveral provinces in America, in actual rebellion againſt their Sovereign, theſe aſſociated refugees now think proper to declare, in the moſt public manner, the reaſons which have induced them to engage in this buſineſs.

And firſt they call God to witneſs, and they truſt their future conduct will prove, that they are not actuated by any deſign to prolong the horrors of war, or to increaſe the miſeries of their country; but on the contrary, they do moſt ſincerely and cordially wiſh to ſee it again flouriſhing and proſperous, emancipated from Roman Catholic leagues, and freed from the intolerable tyranny of Congreſs and Committee-men.

Impreſſed with a due ſenſe of loyalty to the beſt of Kings, and fully convinced of the mildneſs and benignity of the Britiſh government, theſe aſſociators gave no credence to the many wicked ſuggeſtions artfully propagated by the leaders of the people, to excite them to overturn the eſtabliſhed governments and to raiſe a civil war; but always conſidered the authors of thoſe ſuggeſtions as the real enemies of the country:—For this they have been calumniated, inſulted and impriſoned; have been compelled to abandon their dwellings, their friends and connections; have had their eſtates ſequeſtered, and themſelves formally baniſhed from their ſeveral homes, never to return, on pain of death.

Thus circumſtanced, they conceive themſelves warranted, by the laws of God and man, to wage war againſt their inhuman perſecutors; and to uſe every means in their power to obtain redreſs and compenſation for the indignities and loſſes they have ſuffered.

Generally acquainted with the country and its inhabitants, it is their intention to diſtinguiſh between the faithful loyaliſt and the inſidious rebel, between the peaceful citizen and the perſecuting Committee-man: But as damage may be done by their parties through ignorance or inattention, to the property of ſome perſon well affected to the King's cauſe, the aſſociated refugees promiſe and engage to make ſatisfaction from the common ſtock of the aſſociation.

And they call on and invite all thoſe of their countrymen who ſtill preſerve their loyalty to his moſt gracious Majeſty *George* the Third, as well as on all thoſe who, ſenſible of the wretched ſtate of the country, have at length grown weary of Congreſſional tyranny and paper money, and who now hate, with the true ſpirit of Engliſh ſubjects, French frippery, French politicks, French religion and alliances, to join with them in their endeavours to recover for their country, its ancient form of government, together with the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace, and the friendſhip and protection of Great-Britain.

Signed at Newport, *the 30th of March*, 1779, *by order and in behalf of the* Aſſociators.

JAMES CLARKE, Secretary.

Ha! ha! ha! Riſum teneatis Amici!

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of laſt Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deſerters from the Army, diſperſed in different Parts of theſe States, who ſhould rejoin their reſpective Corps by the Firſt of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortneſs of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had ſufficient Time to circulate as extenſively as was neceſſary to anſwer fully the benevolent Purpoſe for which it was deſigned: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the Firſt Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-ſecond Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Auditors, appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly to ſettle the accounts of this State, finding little attention paid to their late advertiſement in the public Newſpapers, reſpecting that buſineſs, do now inform all thoſe concerned, that unleſs their reſpective accounts (with proper vouchers) are produced for ſettlement at their Office before the firſt day of July next, they will immediately take ſuch meaſures to compel the parties to furniſh them, as the Law directs.

All perſons who may have accounts with the late Board of War and Navy Board of this State, unſettled, are deſired to bring them in to the above-mentioned Office.

JOHN NIXON,
April 15, 1779. JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJANMIN FULLER.

N. B. The Office is open from Nine o'clock to Twelve in the forenoon, and from Three to Six in the afternoon.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, in the night of the 22d of April, 1779, A SILVER WATCH, with a China face, ſteel chain, braſs key and ſeal, with glaſs in the end of the ſeal, the maker's name *C. Claton*, No. 15177. Any perſon apprehending the thief and watch, ſo that the owner may have it again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the watch only, paid by JOHN FELL. ¶

WHEREAS *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, of *Cheſter* County, purchaſed a Tract of Land of the Subſcriber, in *Cumru* Townſhip and County of *Berks*, for Eight Hundred Pounds, of which they agreed to pay me Six Hundred Pounds in Part, on the firſt Day of *March* laſt, and the Remainder in two annual Payments: And whereas there was an Article or Memorandum of an Agreement, between the ſaid *Dougherty*, *Kenedy*, and the Subſcriber, lodged in the Hands of a certain Mr. ----- *Harvey*, at *Reading*, dated about the Middle of *January* laſt, by both Parties, reſpecting the ſame, which they, the ſaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy* clandeſtinely got out of the Poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid Mr. *Harvey*, about the eleventh of *March* laſt; ſince that Time they make no Appearance or Performance in the Premiſes. This is therefore to require them, the aforeſaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, to appear in Six Days from the Publication hereof and pay the ſaid firſt Payment, with legal Intereſt thereon ſince due, or on the contrary I deſign to ſell the ſame Land, &c. at public Sale, in order to recover my Damages, ſuſtained by their Non-performance.

April 28, 1779. ‖10. HENRY STRUNK.

April 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in the town of Glouceſter, in the month of November 1777, a BLACK MARE COLT, with a ſtar in the forehead and one hind foot white, three years old this ſpring. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, in ſix weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

STOLEN or went adrift from the ſubſcriber's Ferry at Glouceſter, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, an old Clinch-work WHERRY, pitch bottom, ſtern ſheets painted red and green, her upper ſtreak green, the ſecond red. Whoever will deliver ſaid Wherry at Glouceſter, ſhall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, from WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, April 22, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, in Auguſt laſt, TWO YEARLING CALVES. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold to pay the charges. ‖ PETER MATHER.

Paſſyunk, April 23, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, on Schuylkill Bank, two BAY HORSES, one has a buſhy mane and a large blaze on his face, his off hind foot white, ſhort cut tail, about 14 hands high. The other about 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have them again. JOHN HANNIS.

BOSTON, April 12.

Extract of a Letter from Bilboa, dated Feb. 14, 1779.

"At preſent Europe ſeems to be in the ſtate of ſuſpenſe, and people are entirely taken up with Admiral Keppel's trial; but the moſt prudent judge he will come off honourably. The French continue fitting out apace, and Spain, according to appearance, will have all her navy ready in the ſpring, ſo that there is no knowing what will be the conſequence, but expecting and wiſhing to ſee an happy end of your troubles, we ſubſcribe."

On the 14th ult. ſailed from France, on a homeward bound cruize, the armed Brigantine Hazard, Capt. Williams; the 16th ſhe fell in with and engaged a privateer brig from Antigua, mounting 18 carriage guns, which after a ſmart action, for 35 minutes, yard arm and yard arm, ſhe ſtruck, having 13 men killed and upwards of 20 wounded. The Hazard had 3 killed and 7 or 8 wounded. The prize arrived in port yeſterday. On the 17th the Hazard took a large brig, laden with fiſh, and ordered her for port.

The Antigua privateer taken by the Hazard, had been out 5 weeks, and made no capture; hearing of a number of veſſels from Martinico, under convoy of the Hazard, her deſign was, to have taken the convoy, and then the merchantmen.

Our laſt advices from Martinico, by credible reports, and letters, are, that the Count D'Eſtaing ſtill remained there, having been reinforced from old France with a number of ſhips of the line, ſo that his ſquadron amounted to 18 line of battle ſhips and 34 frigates; but that Admiral Byron, who had alſo been reinforced, was ſtill ſuperior in heavy ſhips to the Count; his ſquadron according to the beſt acounts amounting to 24 ſhips of the line; the number of his frigates are not aſcertained, but allowed to be inferior to that of the French. The Admiral of France expected every day a large reinforcement, both of ſhips and land forces. He had given orders not only for all his ſeamen and land forces to be on board, but for all the ſailors on the Iſland, as alſo the militia to be in readineſs; ſo that it was concluded he was upon the point of engaging in ſome ſecret enterprize. We are likewiſe informed, that a French frigate had brought into Martinico a Britiſh ſhip, a letter of Marque, from Liverpool, of 26 guns, that had cruized ſeveral months in the Weſt-Indies, and taken 4 prizes. This laſt article is mentioned in a letter to a gentleman of this town from that place.

We learn that the famous Joſeph Wanton, jun. of Newport, was lately appointed, by General Preſcott, Superintendant-General of police, for the Iſland of Rhode-Iſland.

The Sullivan, a private armed veſſel, has returned to Portſmouth, with 45 priſoners. She has taken in her cruize two Britiſh privateers; one of which was afterwards retaken, and the other ſhe gave to 80 priſoners. She has alſo taken the Weymouth Packet, from Jamaica for London. Among other articles found on board the Weymouth, were 600 ounces of wrought plate, and a conſiderable number of dollars. The Sullivan has alſo captured a brig, laden with proviſions from Ireland. Neither of her prizes has yet arrived.

Friday laſt a brave ſea Captain at Salem (——— Gray) hearing a privateer from New-York was on the coaſt not far from that harbour, offered to ſtep on board an armed ſchooner (the Roebuck) that lay there, and attempt to bring her in, provided he could get a crew. A ſufficient number of bold fellows immediately entered the ſchooner with him. They went out and running cloſe up to the privateer ſoon carried her, and brought her into Salem. She was a ſloop of 8 carriage guns beſides ſwivels, and 60 men, called the Caſtor, which made no reſiſtance. She came from New-York, with a number of other privateers to cruize upon our coaſts, and intercept our ſupplies; encouraged perhaps by the late ſucceſs of a cruizer from the ſame place which took ſeveral valuable veſſels within, or on the borders of this Bay. We have now got poſſeſſed, it is ſaid, of the enemy's ſignals. The public pays deſerved honour to the alertneſs of the Salem Captain and crew, and would gladly pay the ſame honours on a ſimilar occaſion to the Continental frigates.

Captain Butler arrived here laſt Wedneſday in a ſchooner in nine days from Edenton (North-Caronlina.) By this veſſel we learn, that after the ſmall advantage gained by the enemy in an action with Gen. Aſh, and in which the ſon of the Governor of North-Carolina was killed, the Governor himſelf turned out at the head of the militia of that State, which marched with great ſpirit upon the occaſion, and ſoon amounted to near 5000 men, impatient to meet the enemy and drive them from their country: Many in the ſame ſpirit were on their march from Virginia to join Gen. Lincoln: A number of the continental forces, and particularly Powlaſki with his legion, were advancing to Head-Quarters. In ſhort, the vigor and alertneſs of the ſouthern States were ſuch as to afford an happy omen that the enemy would ſoon be obliged to leave Georgia, and abandon their boaſted enterprize.

Yeſterday the Hazard arrived ſafe in port.

Two brigs, beſides the Hazard, arrived yeſterday afternoon in Nantaſket Road; but who they are, or where from, we have not yet learnt.

Tueſday arrived at Newbury a veſſel from Bilboa in 39 days. A gentleman who came paſſenger in her informs, that there has been a violent ſtorm on the coaſt of England, in which 60 or 70 ſail of veſſels were loſt; and that a large combined fleet of France and Spain were fitting out with the greateſt expedition.

A letter from a gentleman of obſervation in the Weſt-Indies, acquaints, "That France and Britain are continually augmenting their forces in that quarter; which is now like to prove the chief theatre of the war on this ſide the Atlantic; ſo that ſhould no accommodation take place, North-America may ſoon have a comparative peace."

Yeſterday arrived ſafe in port, a ſchooner in ſix days from North-Carolina, laden with bread and grain; but brings no news.

This morning arrived an armed ſchooner from Baltimore, with grain; a brig from Martinico; and a brig from Hiſpaniola.

April 15. On Friday laſt arrived here from Martinico, Capt. Manly, formerly a diſtinguiſhed officer in the continental ſervice, and late commander of the private ſhip of war Cumberland, that was not long ſince taken by the Pomona, a new Britiſh frigate, and carried into Barbadoes. Capt. Manly and his officers, were all confined in that place, and not allowed any indulgence upon parole, for which they repeatedly applied. They were accordingly not witheld by the rules of honour or war from making their eſcape, which they effected by ſeizing a Bermudian ſloop, in which they conveyed themſelves to Martinico, and which they afterwards ſold there. It is ſaid the officers of the Britiſh frigate Fox, formerly taken by Capt. Manly, were at Barbados when he was carried in there, who in a body viſited him in his confinement, and paid him their civilities.

A letter from a gentleman of character at the Southward, mentions, that the American Commiſſioners at Paris have been empowered by Congreſs finally to adjuſt terms of accommodation on the part of theſe States, through the mediation of Spain.

It is highly probable that France and Spain would chooſe to eſtabliſh the independence of America, without a general war, if it could be avoided; and it is evident enough Great-Britain dreads the conſequence of ſuch a war. She has therefore not only acquieſced in, but courted the mediatory negociations of Spain, through the winter. In her diſpute with Spain, about the affair of Faulkland's-Iſland, ſhe condeſcended to accept the interpoſition of France: In her preſent diſpute with America and France, ſhe is brought ſo low as to invite the mediation of the Spaniſh Branch of the Houſe of Bourbon.

It is ſaid that ſome diſtinguiſhed members of the minority in England, have lately not only had permiſſion, but the deſire of Lord North, to paſs over to France in a private manner, to ſound the American Commiſſioners reſpecting the ultimate demands of the States they repreſent.

Should the war continue another year, there are ſome ſtrong indications that the next campaign will be diſtinguiſhingly vigorous on the part of America.

The government of this State, we are told, are taking meaſures for the better defence of our coaſt; and though our enemies ſeem to have deſpiſed the continental frigates that have lain ſo long in our harbour, we doubt not we ſhall ſoon deviſe means to ſecure ourſelves from ſuch inſults as have lately been offered us, by a fry of deſpicable freebooters.

Some of our knowing ones do not yet give up the idea of a powerful armament of our allies ſoon appearing upon the American coaſts. They are confident it will not be long before we ſhall ſee a French and Spaniſh ſquadron in theſe ſeas. There are a number of circumſtances that render ſuch an event not altogether improbable.

Our laſt advices from New-York are, that they have accounts in that city, as late as the laſt of February: The ſilence, however, which has been obſerved there, does not indicate they have any great good news from Europe by theſe arrivals; any thing very ſtrongly in their favour would have been rung and loudly boaſted of by our enemies. It is whiſpered from thence, that the Dutch have almoſt compleated the preparatory ſteps for a loan to the States of America.

NEW-LONDON, *April 15.*

Saturday morning laſt was brought into port by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, a privateer ſloop of 6 carriage guns, Charles Letelier, Commander, belonging to New-York; ſhe was captured near Block-Iſland. [Mr. Rivington, in his liſt of the New-York privateers, with his uſual modeſty, rates her at 12 guns.]

On board this privateer one Robert Oliver was Lieutenant.---The ſame perſon was taken about two months ago in Captain Rogers's privateer, which was caſt away at Guilford; he was ſoon after brought to this town with the reſt of Rogers s crew, but had the addreſs, with two others, to ſteal a ſloop a few nights after, from a wharf in town, and made their eſcape to Newport.

Laſt Sunday evening arrived here from Long-Iſland, 5 French priſoners, having made their eſcape from the enemy; by whom we learn, that there are only 500 foot and about 50 horſe at Southold, and 100 men at Sagharbour with two field pieces; which force is kept there to facilitate the taking off wood and hay from thence. There is lying at that place, a fleet of 16 ſail of wood veſſels, a brig mounting 12 guns, and a ſhip with proviſions, lately from Newport; before the latter arrived proviſion was ſo ſcarce that the inhabitants were obliged to kill poor milch cows for food, and the troops ſickly.

CHATHAM *(New-Jerſey) April 6.*

We are informed that Governor Clinton, of the State of New-York, lately received a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, informing him of the overtures Britain intends ſhortly to make to America; which, the Governor ſaid, far exceeded his moſt ſanguine expectations; therefore we may conclude they were nothing ſhort of independency.

WILLIAMMSBURG *(Virginia) April 16.*

The Dove, Capt. Haywood, the Ranger, Capt. Hinton, the St. Tammany, Capt. Cunningham, the ———, Capt. Baine, the ———, Capt. Selden, from St. Euſtatia, and a large French ſhip, mounting 20 guns, from Hiſpaniola, are ſafe arrived in James River, with valuable cargoes. In the Dove, came paſſenger, Jonathan Loring Auſtin, Eſq; of Boſton, the gentleman who carried to France, the important news of the ſurrender of General Burgoyne and his army.

DIED. Mr. ALEXANDER PURDIE, of this city (Printer to the Commonwealth) who endured a tedious and painful illneſs with a Chriſtian fortitude. His death is much regretted, as he was a tender huſband, indulgent parent, and a kind maſter.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Capt. J. B. Hopkins, *to the Marine Committee of Congreſs, dated April 18, 1779, on board the ſhip Warren, Boſton Harbour.*

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 13th March I ſailed from Boſton in company with the ſhip Queen of France, Capt. Olney, and the ſhip Ranger, Capt. Simpſon, and that on the 6th inſtant we fell in with the armed ſchooner Hibernia, from New-York, with 45 men, which we took, and on the 7th at 4 o'clock, A. M. in latitude 36, 40, diſcovered two fleets, one to leeward, conſiſting of ten ſail, the other to windward of nine ſail. We gave chace to the windward-moſt, and at about two o'clock took ſeven ſail, conſiſting of the following veſſels, viz.

Ship Jaſon, Capt. Porterfield, mounting 20 nine and ſix pounders, 150 men, convoy to the fleet bound from N. York to Georgia, having paſſengers on board, as per the incloſed liſt. Ship Meriah, a letter of marque, mounting 16 ſix pounders, 84 men, very richly laden with proviſions, dry goods, and accoutrements for a regiment of horſe. Brig Patriot, brig Prince Ferdinand, brig John, brig Batchelor, ſchooner Chance, laden with proviſions and goods for the army, to a very large amount.

As ſoon as they were manned we thought beſt to ſtand to the eaſtward, having had intelligence of a large number of armed veſſels, being off Cheſapeak and Delaware Bays. On the 16th inſtant I arrived in this port (having parted with the fleet on the 11th in a thick fog) the next day the Jaſon arrived, which is a very fine ſhip; alſo the ſchooner at Portſmouth, which is a very valuable veſſel. Several veſſels are now in ſight, which, I hope is ſome of the fleet. By the activity of Captains Olney and Simpſon, we manned the fleet in four hours.

A LIST of the Names of Officers, Gentlemen Paſſengers, &c. taken on board the Jaſon.

Jonathan Chriſtopher Kœhler, Colonel; George Campbell, Lieut. Colonel; James Rivers, Captain; Francis Fraſer, Captain; Withelm Studenroth, Lieut. Charles M'Pherſon, Lieutenant; Philip Pauli, Enſign; Hugh Fraſer, Chaplain; Charles Kerr, Surgeon; Mr. Peter de Niſmis, paſſenger; Alexander Porterfield, Capt. of the Jaſon; Peter Paton, John Morriſon, Walter Douglas, John Richardſon, Lieutenants of the Jaſon; Joſeph Muſcrop, Maſter; Alexander Stophen, Clerk; John Hill, Capt. Marines; John Lepraik, Purſer; James Thompſon, Surgeon of the Jaſon; William Hunter, Prize-maſter of ditto; John Burns, ditto; Mr. Maſon Paſſenger; Thomas Weir, Aſſiſtant Deputy Commiſſary; Mr. Thomas Brown, paſſenger; Mr. Archibald M'Kay, ditto; Mr. Alexander M'Kay, do. fourteen ſervants.

Taken on board the other Veſſels.

James Kerr, Captain; Mr. Thomas Rutherford and wife; Mr. Butler, two children and a maid; Mr. Neal M'Carter, Mr. Alexander M'Donald, Mr. James M'Donald, Mr. Alexander M'Cleod, Mr. Alexander M'Cleod, junior. Mr. John Leggat, Mr. Leekie.

Publiſhed by order of the Marine Committee,
J. BROWN, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in this city, dated April 14, 1779.

"We had laſt Sunday one of the Newport privateers brought into Salem. This day another of them is carried into Cape Cod, and a fine brig of 14 guns, a privateer from Jamaica, ſent in here by our ſtate brig Tyrannicide."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of rank in South-Carolina, dated Charleſtown, April 5, 1779.

"The camp formed by his Excellency Governor Rutledge increaſes. Col. Hammond marched with a detachment a few days ago towards Fulſom's Fort, at Ogechee, in Georgia, in order to attack a large party of diſaffected Indians, Creeks and Cherokees, under the command of *Tate, Cameron*, and other white barbarians. Theſe having received intelligence of Col. Hammond's approach, burnt and abandoned the fort the 28th of March; many of them fled towards the Indian country, and about 70 of them attempted to join the Britiſh troops at Savannah, but Col. Hammond came up with and routed them, killed eight Indians and took three priſoners, killed two white barbarians and took three of them priſoners. Of the Indians ſlain two were principal men of the Creek nation; one of the priſoners is the ſon of Miſtizego, otherwiſe called the Big Fellow. Col. Hammond ſuſtained no damage, except Lieut. Roſs wounded.

"Our friends of the Creek nation wiſhed we ſhould give theſe fellows a drubbing; I hope this will have a good effect.

"Yeſterday our State veſſels brought in four prizes,---two brigs with rum for the enemy at Georgia, a New-Providence ſloop, intended for the ſame place, and a privateer ſloop of twelve guns.

"In the beginning of the preſent conteſt with Great-Britain, we ſaid we would ſpend one half to ſave the other---if we have a tenth part of the virtue we then boaſted of, let us pay, as the Dutch did, one twentieth penny, and we ſhall ſoon ſink our paper money."

SIR, *Trenton, April 23d, 1779.*

THINKING that the incloſed letter, which lately fell into my hands, may perhaps be of ſome uſe to Congreſs, as a moſt convincing proof of what has been ſo often denied by our enemies, that the Britiſh court endeavoured to procure both our domeſtic ſlaves, and the ſavages of the wilderneſs to deſtroy us; and that at ſo early a period of the conteſt as the year 1775, I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit it to Congreſs, and am, with great eſteem, Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

His Excellency John Jay, Eſq; Preſident of Congreſs.

MY LORD, *Whitehall, Auguſt 2, 1775.*

THE hope you held out to us in your letter of the 1ſt of May, that with a ſupply of arms and ammunition, you ſhould be able to collect from among the Indians, negroes and other perſons, a force ſufficient, if not to ſubdue rebellion, at leaſt to defend government, was very encouraging; but I find by your letters delivered to me by Lieut. Collins, that you have been obliged, from the violence of the times, menaced by one branch of the legiſlature, and abandoned by the other, to yield up all the powers of government, and to retire yourſelf on board the Fowey. I have the King's commands to ſend you his Majeſty's leave to return to England, which, together with this letter, and a commiſſion to Mr. Corbin, to adminiſter government during your abſence, will be delivered to you by Capt. Atkins of his Majeſty's ſhip Acteon, who goes convoy to the Maria ſtore-ſhip.

At the ſame time it is left to your Lordſhip's diſcretion to uſe this leave of abſence or not, as you ſhall ſee occaſion; for, relying upon your firmneſs, I have ſtill a hope that with the ſupply of arms now ſent to you, and with the aſſiſtance of a greater naval force, the King's government in Virginia may yet be maintained; and ſhould this happily be the caſe, it will not be neceſſary that Mr. Corbin ſhould be informed of his Majeſty's intention in his favour. I am, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
Earl of Dunmore. DARTMOUTH.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

The following extract of a letter from an Officer of high rank in the American army, to his friend in this city, conveys ſuch uſeful ſentiments, that I muſt deſire you to give them a place in your paper, and as they are certainly very juſt, I hope they will have a ſalutary effect.

IT has been the misfortune of this country that every year has afforded ſome amuſement to retard its exertions againſt the common enemy. At one time reconciliation; another, our aſſiſtance from France is to effect our deliverance;—this failing, our alliance with that people was to accompliſh our redemption. Now, Spain's acceding to our Independence is the tub of the day.

"Thoſe alliances are favourable and natural, as they have mutual intereſt for their baſis, and there can be no important temptation to either of the parties to recede from them. But, my dear Sir, if all Europe was to declare in our favour, this will not pay our debts, or reſtore our depreciated currency; and foreign loans will ruin us, by paying intereſt to foreigners out of our country. Our

deliverance, under God, muſt come from ourſelves---the voice of Providence points it out, I had almoſt ſaid divine revelation does it. I own, however advantageous thoſe alliances are to America, my hopes or expectations from them are not ſo ſanguine as that of many others-----one deciſive naval victory in favour of your enemies will give them courage, vigour and public credit. That nation, as ſuch, is poor; but the individuals of it are rich, and they are well practiced in all the arts of financing. If that people are once brought, on ſuch an event, to exert themſelves in favour of their country, the war will be lengthened out much longer than our ſanguine politicians imagine. We ought to be vigorouſly preparing for an offenſive campaign, but inſtead of this America is in a profound ſleep.

"We vainly imagine the enemy will evacuate New-York. He has no ſuch intention. He is confident our currency will fail us, and that three fourths of the inhabitants of theſe States are pleaſed with the terms offered by the Commiſſioners, and that whenever the ſupplies for the army fail the people will return to their allegiance---he is now counterfeiting another emiſſion, which will ſoon be out.

"I feel mortified that the troops in New-York ſhould hold America at defiance; and ſure I am, they might be routed this campaign, if early preparations are made. While the enemy is maſter of our coaſt, by our attempting to cover the whole country we cover none of it. I know the Commander in Chief is embarraſſed often for want of ſtrength, and with the partial cries and views of the different States.

"The want of the Journals of Congreſs is a great impediment to the public ſervice; as in many inſtances the country and army are total ſtrangers to the law of either, ſo far as it reſpects their conduct—Reſolves publiſhed in news-papers get loſt, and although they may be tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, and by him to officers commanding departments, yet the latter is often changed, and the reliever is without law.

"While we are pleaſing and amuſing ourſelves with Spartan conſtitutions on paper, a very contrary ſpirit reigns triumphant in all ranks, we may look out for ſome fatal cataſtrophe to befal this people. Our political conſtitutions and manners do not agree; one or the other muſt fall—give way—otherwiſe America is a phænomenon in civil ſociety. Spartan conſtitutions and Roman manners, peculiar to her declining ſtate, never will accord."

In CONGRESS, *Philadelphia, April* 14, 1779.

WHEREAS Congreſs, on the twenty firſt day of Auguſt laſt, did reſolve, That when any perſons are deſirous of going within the enemy's lines, they ſhall apply to the Executive Power of the State to which they belong, and if the ſaid Executive Power approve the motives and characters of the perſons applying, and ſhall be of opinion, eſpecially at ſo critical conjunctures as the preſent, that no danger will enſue by granting ſuch, that they recommend them to the Officer commanding the troops next to the enemy, who upon ſuch recommendation may at his diſcretion permit the perſons to go in. For the better execution of the ſaid reſolution.

Reſolved, That any Officer who ſhall permit a perſon to go within the enemy's lines without ſuch recommendation, or the orders of the Commander in Chief, or the Commander of a ſeparate department, and ſhall thereof be duly convicted before a Court Martial, ſhall thereby forfeit his commiſſion. *Extract from the Minutes*,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, April* 24, 1779.

WHEREAS it hath been heretofore repreſented by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to this Board, that the intercourſe which has been maintained by the paſſing of ſo many perſons to New-York, is exceedingly prejudicial to the intereſts of America generally, and the ſafety of the army in particular, and it being alſo apparent, that ſome perſons who have been recommended to go within the enemy's lines on condition of not returning, have nevertheleſs returned, and are now reſiding in this ſtate.

Reſolved, That this board will not, in future, give any recommendation, but in caſes of a particular and extraordinary nature, and then only to ſuch as ſhall be recommended to the board, by perſons of known good character; and, that in all caſes where a recommendation is given, upon condition of not returning, without the permiſſion of public authority two good ſecurities be given for the performance, or the application be rejected.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary*.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Monday, April 5, 1779.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Continental Congreſs have for various good reaſons called out of circulation the whole of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, under certain regulations as mentioned in their reſolves of January 2d, 1779:

AND WHEREAS the manner of exchange as therein mentioned would be grievous and burthenſome to many of the good people of this State, by reaſon of their very great diſtance from the place of exchange, the ſmallneſs of the quantity many of thoſe perſons are poſſeſſed of, and the enormity of travelling charges: Many under theſe circumſtances had better loſe their little all than ſpend it in negociating an exchange: Therefore this Houſe, ever deſirous to relieve the diſtreſſes of their conſtituents as much as in them lies, do

Reſolve, That Thomas Hyſlop be and is hereby appointed a Commiſſioner of Exchange for the county of Cheſter, John Hubley for the county of Lancaſter, Michael Hahn for the county of York, John Agnew for the county of Cumberland, Joſeph Heeſter for the county of Berks, John Arndt for the county of Northampton, David Eſpie for the county of Bedford, Robert Martin for the county of Northumberland, and Edward Cooke for the county of Weſtmoreland, under the regulations herein after mentioned, viz.

That each of the ſaid Commiſſioners of Exchange before named ſhall give public notice in their reſpective counties of their appointments to that duty, and ſhall, upon applications made, receive ſuch ſums of money of the dates before-mentioned as may be offered for exchange by every inhabitant of this State before the firſt day of June next, and paſs his receipt for the ſame, and ſhall make fair entries in a book prepared for that purpoſe, of the names and ſirnames of each perſon depoſiting money, as alſo of the ſum of money ſo depoſited, keeping each man's money in a bundle by itſelf and indorſed with the owner's name and the number of dollars contained:

That each of the Commiſſioners aforeſaid ſhall, before the firſt day of June next, depoſit all the money by him received for the purpoſe of exchange into the Continental Loan-Office of this State, taking the Continental Loan Officer's receipt for the ſame, agreeable to the reſolution of Congreſs:

That the ſaid Commiſſioners of Exchange ſhall receive from the Commiſſioners of Loans new bills to the amount of the ſum depoſited for exchange, and ſhall as ſoon as convenient repay the perſons and cancel his receipts, reſerving to himſelf out of each man's money at the rate of two and a half dollars for every hundred dollars, for his trouble and expences in negociating ſaid exchange.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Houſe be directed to publiſh theſe reſolutions in all the German and Engliſh news-papers once every week for one month.

Extract from the Minutes.
JOHN MORRIS, junior.
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, April 21, 1779.

Whereas divers books belonging to the State Library are miſſing, and there is reaſon to apprehend, that the ſame are in the hands of perſons who have had recourſe to the ſaid Library, and who have neglected to return them: Therefore, *Ordered*, That public notice be given to all perſons having books belonging to the State, to return the ſame to the Secretary without delay; otherwiſe the Council will be induced to think they are detained from improper motives, and to take further meaſures for the recovery of them.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

*** THIS DAY, at Eleven o'Clock, the Sale of the Real Eſtate of the late JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; will begin, at the Coffee-houſe.

ASSIZE of BREAD for the City of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties and Southwark.

A WHITE Loaf of fine Flour to weigh One Pound and Six Ounces, for Five Shillings.

One Loaf of Ditto to weigh Two Pounds, for Seven Shillings and Six-pence.

Set April 21ſt, 1779, by *John Ord*, *Plunket Fleeſon*, *Benjamin Paſchal*, *Iſaac Howell*, *William Adcock*, *William Ball*, and *William M'Mullan*, Juſtices of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *April* 21.

Mr. COLLINS,

Your inſerting the following in your next paper will oblige your moſt obedient humble ſervant, AZ. DUNHAM.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, under the ſignature of A True Patriot, has repeatedly vilified the characters of Quarter-Maſters and Commiſſaries, and roundly aſſerted that the cauſe of our preſent calamities, the high price of proviſions, and depreciation of our money is occaſioned by their avaricious diſpoſition to enhance their commiſſions. A thought ſo vile would ſcarcely have entered the breaſt of any perſon but one capable of acting ſuch a part himſelf, was he in that place of truſt. And alſo inſinuates that they have repeatedly offered more than the "upright, ſincere" and virtuous farmers would have thought of aſking for their produce. And in your laſt paper, No. 70, ſays, "Among all the harpies which have preyed upon our vitals, none have been worſe than Quarter-Maſters, Commiſſaries, and the whole hoſt of their Deputies."

And your paper being printed in the State of New-Jerſey, ſuppoſe your correſpondent reſides in it, as he has made choice of it to communicate his intelligence to the public; and as he has made no exceptions, and I am one of the Aſſiſtant Purchaſing Commiſſaries for the State, and ſuperintend chief of the purchaſes made for the army in the eaſtern diviſion of it, as ſuch do deny that any part of the charge is true, to my knowledge or belief; and do know that the reverſe is true, which I can prove in a thouſand inſtances. And as I would wiſh to deſerve and ſupport a good character, publicly call on your correſpondent to come forth and ſupport his charge, if any he has, againſt me, or publicly acknowledge his fault, otherwiſe I ſhall eſteem him a general calumniator, although he may aſſume the ſanctity of a Divine, the importance of a quondam Preſident or Judge, or one diſpoſed to flatter the farmers and tradeſmen.

Morriſtown, April 10, 1779.

Principles and Articles agreed on by the Members of the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY, *in* Philadelphia; *and propoſed for the Conſideration of the Lovers and Supporters of Civil Government in other Parts of the State.*

WHEN we reflect on the decline of civil governments in the old world, we are led to contemplate the cauſes, and trace the ſteps, by which they fell from order to anarchy; from freedom to oppreſſion. Among thoſe may be reckoned that ſpirit of remiſſneſs and inattention of the ſeveral inhabitants, to ſupport, by firmneſs and watchfulneſs, that which they had gained by wiſdom and fortitude. Contented with the prize, they neglected its value, and by leaving it unguarded ſuffered it to be loſt. Such having been their caſe, it becometh us to benefit by the experience.

On our parts we have thus far ſeen and ſurvived the day of trial; and having no paſſions to gratify inconſiſtent with the general happineſs—no intereſt to purſue incompatible with the common good, but ardently wiſhing freedom and friendſhip, peace and proſperity to all men, have, and do hereby reſolve and agree, to form ourſelves into a ſociety, to be hereafter called and known by the name of the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

Conſidering ourſelves as citizens of the ſame State, and fellow-ſubjects of the ſame Conſtitution and Laws, with every other free inhabitant of this proſperous Commonwealth, there is, and can be, neither good or evil, in the preſent Conſtitution, which doth not equally affect, and fall on, all. If good for us, it is ſo for others—if evil for others, it muſt be ſo for us; and as we feel no grievance thereunder, but on the contrary, find ourſelves firmly ſecured in our rights and properties, we therefore, as *equal* and *joint* PROPRIETORS, PARTAKERS and SUPPORTERS of one COMMON CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, deſire in no inſtance to be more free than others ought to be, and are determined not to be leſs.

In making this declaration we wiſh to have it known, that the original promoters of this Society are among the firſt, and have in every inſtance been among the foremoſt, to promote, and afterwards to ſupport, the independence of the United States in general, and of this State in particular; and although an exceſs of ſervice might, if any pretence can be aſſigned, give ſome colour of title to ſuperiority of privilege, yet impelled by the ſame juſtice and generoſity of principle to extend the bleſſings of freedom, which firſt called us forth to defend it, WE not only diſclaim all ſuch dangerous pretenſions, but will, in behalf of ourſelves and others, whether formally connected with us or not, diſcountenance and oppoſe all incroachments or innovations on the common conſtitutional rights to which every citizen of this free State is, or ſhall hereafter be, entitled by allegiance.—We, therefore, the ſubſcribers, members of this Society, to be hereafter called and known by the name of the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY, do agree and unite under the above principles, together with the following, and ſuch other rules and regulations as this Society ſhall from time to time find it neceſſary to eſtabliſh.

Firſt, That as good and faithful citizens, we will ſupport, both as a natural and conſtitutional right, an equal and univerſal liberty of conſcience, and every man or ſociety of men in the exerciſe thereof. To God, and not to man, are all men accountable; and in doing this, we mean *to do as we would be done by*.

Secondly, That we will in our ſeveral ſtations, ſtrenuouſly exert every effort to maintain the Independence of the United States, and the Conſtitution formed, as the rule of government, of this Commonwealth; and as true and faithful citizens, will contribute every aſſiſtance to ſupport the Legiſlative and Executive branches in their ſeveral powers, ſo far and ſo long as ſuch powers ſhall be exerted conformable to the Conſtitution. And that we will uſe our endeavours to prevent any infringement, violation, or illegal alteration, from any cauſe or pretence whatever, of any right or rights expreſſed and laid down in the ſaid Conſtitution.

Thirdly, That we will, jointly and ſeverally, endeavour to preſerve the grand right of electing by ballot our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, Members of Council, Magiſtrates, *&c.* uninfluenced by any other motives than thoſe of eſteeming them capable of the truſt, of uncorrupt and diſintereſted principles, having the preſervation of the Independence of the United States, the protection of the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, and the rights and liberties of their conſtituents at heart,

Fourthly, That we will not as a party oppoſe men or meaſures, merely becauſe propoſed or promoted by perſons not in formal connection with us. Our deſign is, that by making the general welfare the rule of our conduct, to concur in, and ſupport ſuch men and meaſures, wherever they can be found, or from whoever they may originate, as promiſe happineſs and proſperity to the State, and ſecurity to our conſtitutional rights.

Fifthly, That no private pique or animoſity ſhall prevent us from giving our vote for a candidate, provided we have reaſon to believe that his principles are good, and that his conduct will be upright, ſuch as becomes the repreſentative of a free people.

Sixthly, It is with concern that we ſee by daily experience a decline of decency and public virtue, and an inundation of vice, fraud, and extortion. We have too much reaſon to apprehend that the public wealth is plundered by defaulters, and the whole country impoſed upon by foreſtallers and monopolizers. We wiſh no one to be a member of this Society, who doth not feel for the public as for himſelf, and who will not exert his utmoſt ſervice to remedy the evils and puniſh the aggreſſors. We, therefore, conceive it our duty, and declare it to be our intentions, to watch as much as in us lie, as well over the common intereſt of the United States in general, as of this State in particular; and will give every aſſiſtance in detecting and bringing to expoſure and puniſhment, any and all, ſuch perſon or perſons, as ſhall be found offending againſt the intereſt and proſperity of the ſame.

Seventhly, That we will condeſcend and acquieſce with a majority of the Society, who ſhall be preſent, at any fixt or regular notified meeting, provided ſuch acquieſcence ſhall not eſſentially affect us in any of the grand points of freedom or principle.

By Order of the Society,
CHARLES WILSON PEALE, Chairman.

To be ſold by public Vendue, on Friday, the 30*th of April, at* 10 *o' Clock, at Arch-ſtreet Wharff*,

A QUANTITY of HARD BREAD, DRYED and PICKLED HERRINGS, and a few Barrels of SALT PORK. The Money to be paid on receiving the Goods. ¶ tw.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a roan HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands and an half high, his mane and tail of a black colour, a dull ſtar on his forehead, trots ſome, but inclines moſtly to pace, canters very light, and is very ſlow when rode without ſpurs. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for the horſe.

JOHN THOMAS,
April 13, 1779. PETER RINN.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1779.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ROBERT GLASBY, deceaſed, late Steward of the General Hoſpital; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, to HUGH JAMES, Adminiſtrator. ¶

Burlington, April 26, 1779.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 18th day of May next (if not ſold by private ſale before) on the premiſes, That large and commodious HOUSE and LOT in this city, known for a number of years by the name of The Stage Houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharff; the houſe conſiſts of ſix rooms on the firſt floor, one of which fronts the river and is large enough to dine fifty perſons at once, and has an elegant gallery outſide; the ſecond ſtory has eight bed-rooms. There is a kitchen, with a pump of good water in it, a bakehouſe, ſtables and granary, and a wharff running back of the houſe, which with little expence in lengthening would afford conveniencies for ſhallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on River-ſtreet, and extends that width to low water mark. The Vendue to begin at twelve o' clock on ſaid day. The title is indiſputable.

JOHN WILLS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or paſture, with a good log houſe and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Cheſter creek running through the ſame, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all freſh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of ſeveral griſt-mills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

THE Public are hereby advertiſed, that the real eſtates late of Joſeph Galloway, and Andrew Allen, Eſquires, late members of the Congreſs of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States, of America, for Pennſylvania; William Allen, the younger, Eſquire, ſometime a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or battalion of foot in the ſervice of the ſaid United Colonies, now States, of America; James Rankin and John Rankin, both late of the county of York, yeomen; Jacob Duche, the younger, late of the city of Philadelphia, late Chaplain of the Congreſs of the ſaid United States; Gilbert Hicks, late of Bucks county, yeoman; Samuel Shoemaker, late Alderman of the city of Philadelphia; John Potts, late of Pottſgrove, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, late Sheriff of Cheſter county; Chriſtian Foutts, late Lieutenant Colonel of militia, in the county of Lancaſter; John Biddle, late of Berks county, yeoman, late Collector of Exciſe for the ſaid county, and late a Deputy Quarter Maſter of the army of the United States; John Roberts, late of the county of Philadelphia, miller; Abraham Carliſle, houſe-carpenter; John Parrock, yeoman; Philip Marchington, trader; Alexr. Bartram, trader; Joel Evans, merchant; John Henderſon, mariner; Alexander Smith, blackſmith; and William Auſtin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jerſey Ferry; all late of the city of Philadelphia: Chriſtopher Saur, the elder, late of Germantown, printer; David Thompſon, ſhipwright; John Tolly, mariner; both late of Southwark; Henry Hugh Ferguſon, Eſquire (late Commiſſary of priſoners for General Howe) heretofore of Græme-Park; all late of the county of Philadelphia; John Ellwood, late of Briſtol townſhip, in Bucks county, waterman; Samuel Biles, late Sheriff of Bucks county; Michael Witman, and Henry Skyles, huſbandmen; and George Reine, miller; all late of Lancaſter county: Curtis Lewis, blackſmith; and Richard Swanwick, heretofore of the Cuſtom-houſe of Philadelphia; both late of Cheſter county, yeomen; and Joſeph Romich, late of Northampton county, yeoman, and John Young, heretofore of Græme-Park, in the county of Philadelphia, late of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman: And Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Iſaac Allen, Eſquire, Attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey; and Andrew Elliot, Eſquire, now or late of New-York city, in the State of New-York; and others, ſituate, lying and being within divers counties of this State, forfeited to the uſe of the Commonwealth by the attainder of the ſaid perſons, and every of them, for high treaſon, will be ſpeedily ſold by public auction or vendue, to the beſt and higheſt bidders, exonerated and diſcharged of all former claims or demands made under any of the ſaid traitors; the ſaid real eſtates to be aſſured to the buyers by deeds or conveyances, under the Seal of the State, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council upon payment of the purchaſe money.

And all creditors and others are hereby informed, that by an Act of Aſſembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame, and for aſcertaining the lawful debts and claims thereupon," three months are allowed to all creditors and others, having claims and demands on the perſonal eſtates late of the traitors aforeſaid, to exhibit the ſame; the ſaid three months to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of ſuch eſtates in the regiſter kept by the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council; and in ſix months for all claims on the real eſtates, late of the traitors aforeſaid, to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of ſuch real eſtates, on the regiſter kept by the Sheriff of the county where ſuch forfeited real eſtate lies: All ſuch claims and demands to be made before the Judges of the Supreme Court in term time; or in the vacation to the Chief Juſtice, written on parchment or paper, ſigned by the parties making the ſame, or by their attorneys, or other repreſentatives; teſtified by two or more ſubſcribing witneſſes, atteſting the ſame; or in default thereof, every ſuch claim or demand to be void.

AND WHEREAS by a Supplement to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, it is directed, "that whenever ſuch intended ſales" (the ſales of the ſaid real eſtates forfeited as aforeſaid) "ſhall be "adverti ſed, public notice ſhall be alſo given, that the creditors "of the ſaid traitors, and all claimants upon the ſaid reſpective "eſtates, ſhall exhibit their ſeveral claims and demands to the "Juſtices of the Supreme Court, for payment or ſatisfaction, as "is by the ſaid Act directed, within ſix months thereafter, if re-"ſidents within this State, or within twelve months, if reſi-"dents within any other of the United States, or be for ever bar-"red from the recovery thereof; provided always nevertheleſs, "that if any creditor or claimant ſhall at the time of ſuch notice "given be within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, "non compos mentis, impriſoned, or beyond ſea, that then ſuch "perſons ſhall be at liberty to exhibit their claims or demands, "as other perſons now may, within ſix months, or if reſidents "within any other of the United States, within twelve months "after ſuch diſability is removed."

Wherefore public notice is hereby accordingly given; and all creditors and others concerned are hereby called upon to make their claims, and proceed in the manner as is in and by the ſaid Acts of General Aſſembly directed.

Publiſhed by order of the Council,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary, and Keeper of the Regiſter for forfeited eſtates.

Wilmington, April 7, 1779.

DESERTED from this poſt laſt evening, the following deſcribed perſon, enliſted as a waggoner for one year, a young man, about 21 or 22 years of age, ſhort fair hair, grey eyes, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, born in Ireland, ſays his name is *Edward M Donald*, and a deſerter from the *Britiſh* army, a ſtocking weaver by trade; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, with red cuffs and cape, white blanketing jacket, and brown cloth breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid Deſerter, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

¶ FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, pleaſantly ſituated, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, 38 Feet front and 125 Feet deep; ſubject to a Ground-rent of Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, a Year. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON, living on the Premiſes. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 13th day of June 1778, a red-roan HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar on the front, his hind feet white, has two white ſpots on the ſhoulder like a penny, trots and paces. Alſo a red-roan MARE, 15 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder C, and on the near buttock R. B. is well ſet, paces and trots, has a white ſpot on one of her hind hoofs, and ſome ſaddle ſpots. The thief's name is *William Smith*, who lived with one George Aiſter, below *Oley*, whereabout, it is likely, he has ſold the ſaid Creatures. He liſted ſoon after in *Allen-Town* with Serjeant Samuel Widner, but deſerted again; he has with him a companion who ſays that he is his father. Whoever ſecureth ſaid creatures, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Seventy five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by † CHRISTIAN ROHRBACH.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant Folio FAMILY BIBLE, in the Hollandiſh Language, with Explanations, ſtrong bound, with Braſs Claſps, Corners, &c. Apply t RINTERS.

THE *Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend *the Annual Election* of Managers and Treaſurer, to be held, according to Law, on the third Day of the next Month, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at the Managers Room in the ſaid Hoſpital. *April* 20.

BOARD and LODGINGS

For three or four Children, of either Sex, may be had in a private Family in the City, where their Conduct and Manners will be properly attended to. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the Lancaſter road, a Pair of SILVER BUCKLES, marked ES, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a certain *James M'Cartey*. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again.

April 17. † ABRAHAM STREEPER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, near Neſhaminy bridge, on York road, in the night of the firſt inſtant, a Bay Stone Colt, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar, and one white foot behind, neither ſhod nor docked, but the hair is cut off on the under ſide, trots and canters, he is but low in fleſh. Whoever brings ſaid Colt to the owner, living as above, ſhall receive the ſaid reward, from me JOHN DE COURCY.

N. B. Said DE COURCY loſt a valuable young DOG, of a red colour, one year old, large for his age, about the latter end of February. *Six Dollars* will be paid to the perſon who brings him back. *April* 6, 1779. ‖ 2 *W.*

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are deſired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the firſt Day of *July* next, to ſettle and pay all juſt Demands whatever againſt me GEORGE WELLS. ‖ 6 w.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the eighth of April in the night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, a natural trotter, carries low, has a little white on one of her hind feet cloſe above the hoof, and ſome white hairs may be ſeen on her rump, goes a little lame in her near hind leg, ſhe has been uſed to work in the geers, and the reins of the blind haltar has wore the hair off each ſide of her neck, ſhod before. A man was ſeen riding of her along Market-ſtreet bare backed, with a blind halter on her, he had blue clothes, faced with red. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN RIGHTER. ¶

April 9, 1779.

WHEREAS *Solomon Allman*, late of Lower Penn's-Neck, Salem County, is deceaſed, and has left an eſtate, which is in the ſubſcriber's hands. His heirs, if there be any living, are deſired to come and prove their property, in two months from this date. JOSEPH COPNER. ¶

Philadelphia, April 7, 1779.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the door of the ſubſcriber, the corner of Cheſtnut in Fifth-ſtreet, a BAY MARE, with a large blaze in her face, about 14 hands high, near four years old, has three ſaddle marks on her back, and a lump on her hind gambril, ſuppoſed by the kick of a horſe, a natural trotter, and has a long ſwitch tail. TEN POUNDS reward will be paid on delivery of the mare, or TWENTY POUNDS if the thief is ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, by SIMON GORE. ¶

WAS taken up as a STRAY, on the 26th of December, in the year 1777, and advertiſed in Dunlap's Pennſylvania Packet, of March 1778, a BAY HORSE, about ſeven years old, 13¼ hands, both trots and paces, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead and his near hind foot white: The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to DAVID KINKEAD, in Newark, New-Caſtle county, and Delaware ſtate. If not applied for in 3 weeks from this 21ſt day of April, 1779, he will be ſold for the charges. ¶

Philadelphia, April 20, 1779.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the New-Ferry Houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, on Monday, the 12th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named *Thomas Walling*, he is of a ſmall ſtature, has black hair, and an innocent look; he went off without a hat and barefooted, and took no other clothes than thoſe on him, which was a blue cloth jacket lined with ſtriped linſey, a blue and white ſtriped ſhirt, and a pair of old linen trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice boy, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward. † ANDREW HERTZOG.

Roxborough, April 19, 1779.

CAME to the Tavern of Nathan Levering, on the Ridge Road, the following STRAYS, viz. A Brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, ſhod all round, has ſome Saddle Marks on her Back; alſo a Brown HORSE, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, ſhod all round, both Switch Tails, the latter ſuppoſed to be about 7 Years old. Their Owners are deſired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ¶ NATHAN LEVERING.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to ſell at Vendue, lands, tenements, veſſels, rigging, horſes, carriages, furniture, and all ſorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be ſold at vendue. All ſtrangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a ſtore to expoſe their goods at private ſale in, he will receive and ſell for the beſt account of the owners for a ſmall commiſſion. All thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by their moſt humble ſervant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, Feb. 26.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, a mulatto ſlave named JEM, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has ſhort black hair, and is nearly the colour of an Indian; he has been uſed to going about the bay in the ſubſcriber's veſſel for theſe three years paſt, and will probably endeavour to get employ on board ſome veſſel. Had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, oznaburg ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, a ſmall round hat, bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mulatto in any goal on this continent, or delivers him to James Claypole in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

‖ 4 w. THOMAS KEMP.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the beginning of May,

TWO brick HOUSES, adjoining each other, a few doors above the Court-houſe, in the high ſtreet at Burlington, they have each a large commodious room, fit for a ſtore, and in a very good ſituation, each a good garden, and one of them a ſtable and hay-houſe. For terms, apply to THOMAS POWELL, on the premiſes; who has for immediate ſale, a compleat ſett of moveable Brewing Utenſils, with which ten barrels of the beſt beer may be made at a brewing; likewiſe an excellent ſtill, which holds one hundred gallons, with a number of iron-bound hogſheads, barrels, &c. 2 *W.*

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 5, 1779.

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, ſale to begin at eleven o'clock,

ALL the Real Eſtate of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, ſituate in Northampton county, within three miles of Eaſton, on the Buſh-kill Creek (a beautiful and never-failing ſtream, abounding with a variety of fiſh) about eighty acres of the land are cleared, the remainder remarkably well timbered, and the whole in quality exceedingly good; there are on the premiſes, a log houſe, barn, ſtable, &c.

One Tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following TRACTS, viz.

One Tract of three hundred and ninety-one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan falls into it.

One ditto of ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſhkimanatus old town towards Chartrees old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſiutate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERELL, Executors.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, ſituated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large manſion houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods: --Another on the weſtern line will contain about 20 acres, ſeveral of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extenſive proſpect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile diſtant:---Between theſe lots will be ſeveral of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eaſtern ſide of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforeſaid 20 acre lot:---They are very ſuitable for paſture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the neareſt about half a mile from town, and the fartheſt about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖ 4 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

By Way of Public VENDUE, on the 30th of this inſtant April, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Francony, Philadelphia county, containing 252 acres of good LAND, about 150 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, 30 acres of good meadow, a good orchard of 200 trees, the whole in good repair. Alſo a waggon and five horſes. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by PHILIP NISE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three HANDS, who can be well recommended and are perfectly acquainted with the Caſting Buſineſs; advantageous Terms will be offered, by applying to JOHN NANCARROW, at ABRAHAM MITCHELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. WANTED alſo, a Quantity of broken Iron Caſtings, for which a handſome Price will be given. Enquire as above, or at the STEEL-FURNACE, the Corner of Eighth and Walnut-ſtreets. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST about a Fortnight ago, between this City and Neſhaminy-Ferry, Part of a Sheet of Continental Money, containing about Four Hundred Dollars; any Perſon finding the ſame, and delivering it to the Subſcriber in Reading, or to BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, at Frankford, ſhall have the above Reward. PETER ASTON, Com. Purchaſes.

March 23, 1779.

AT the ſubſcriber's SCHOOL, in *Lætitia-Court*, Philadelphia, *Children* and *Youth* are taught, as uſual, the modern *Elements of Speech*; the *Principles of Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry*, and *Mathematics* in general; the *Practice of Surveying*, and *Navigation* in particular; and *Foreigners* alſo, inſtructed in the *United States' vernacular*, with grammatical propriety:---By his *Friends'* obliged, and the *Public's* devoted ſervant, JOHN HEFFERNAN. ¶

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, by the ſubſcribers, on the 27th of February laſt, a certain *John Kinney*, as he called himſelf, of a middle ſtature, with ſome grey hairs in his head; wore a brown old faſhioned coat, and a greyiſh cloth waiſtcoat, made in the faſhion. As he was conducting from the magiſtrate to goal he made his eſcape from the conſtable, and left behind him two calico gowns and a petticoat, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, the owners of which are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, in ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the coſts, by MICHAEL MOYER, ¶ ISRAEL TENNIS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid *Kinney* in goal, on giving notice to the above perſons, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a brown MARE, about 8 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever has loſt the ſaid mare, may have her again, paying reaſonable charges, on application to ¶ JOHN WAGGONER.

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